

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2184.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS ^{SIXPENCE.}
By Post, 6d.



MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN THE GREEK CHURCH, MOSCOW-ROAD, BAYSWATER.—SEE PAGE 293.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Dun's-Tew, Deddington, Oxon, the Lady Mary Dashwood, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Bedale, the Lady Adelaide Beresford-Pierse, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Braywood Church, Windsor Forest, Colonel Harford, Scots Guards, of Down-place, Windsor, to Florence Helen Isabel, youngest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence Parsons.
On Jan. 6, at St. Paul's Church, Durban, Edward Arthur Robert, eldest son of Mr. Justice Innes, Judge, High Court, Madras, to Isabel Hope, eldest daughter of W. H. Acutt, Esq., of Durban, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 41, Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park, Elizabeth Sophia, the wife of George Weaver. Friends, kindly accept this intimation.
On the 16th inst., at 25, Bunhill-row, London, E.C., after a long illness, Mary, only daughter of George Sheppard, of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert Miller, of Dundee, in her 84th year.
On the 19th inst., at Trerife, Penzance, D. P. Le Grice, Esq., aged 81.
On the 17th inst., at Colville-square, W., after a very short illness, Fanny, last surviving daughter of the late James Lloyd, of 28, St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, N., in her 40th year.
On the 17th inst., at The Parsonage, Rownhams, Southampton, the Lady Helena Trench, aged 90.
On the 16th inst., at 60, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, Lady Lush, wife of Lord Justice Lush, in her 63rd year.
On the 19th inst., at 13, Grosvenor-gardens, William, fourth Earl of St. Germans, in the 52nd year of his age.
On the 9th inst., at Lisbon, the Viscountess d'Airey.
On the 9th inst., at Florence, aged 47, George Albert Augustus Walker, late Captain Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.T., and S., Colonel of the 50th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
On the 18th inst., at 33, Eaton-place, the Lady Emily C. Bathurst, aged 70.
On the 18th inst., at Nice, Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, aged 58.
On the 19th inst., at 13, Grosvenor-gardens, William, fourth Earl of St. Germans, in the 52nd year of his age.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.	
Fourth Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Luke ii. 21. Evening Lessons: Gen. xlii. or xlv.; 1 Cor. xvi. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry, Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Norris. Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng. St. James's, noon, Rev. Teignmouth Shore. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. E. A. Perowne, Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry, Dr. W. Alexander.
MONDAY, MARCH 28.	
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on Historical Documents). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Minchin on Eastern Bolivia and the Gran Chaco).	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Electric Lighting). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.	
Full moon, 10.32 p.m. Her Majesty's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood). Exeter Hall reopened, Jubilee Day (Lord Shaftesbury in the chair).	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Corrosion of Iron and Steel). Ladies' Home, Bournemouth, amateur concert, Willis's Rooms, 8.30 p.m. Races: Croydon Spring Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.	
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Moxon on the Influence of the Circulation on the Nervous System). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Recent Advances in Electric Lighting).	Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m. Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Royal Normal College for the Blind, meeting at Exeter Hall. Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Miss G. Kellogg's Recitations).
THURSDAY, MARCH 31.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament). Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagnall, anniversary, noon. Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Child on Lifts for Warehouses, &c.).	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Home for Little Boys, Farningham, evening assembly, Exeter Hall, choir of 500 boys. Races: Bromley, Croydon Park.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1.	
College of Physicians, Lumlilan Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Southey on Bright's Disease). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Riddett on Swimming-Baths). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Henry S. Maine on the King in his Relation to Early Civil Justice, 9). Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.	United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Walter H. James on the Best Means of Adapting the Existing Military Forces to the Requirements of the Empire). Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Russell Martineau on the Rhetoric of the Empire). Library Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on American Humorists—James Russell Lowell).	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
March	Inches.	°	°	%	10-10	°	°	E.	Miles.
13	29.877	43.1	30.6	88	10	51.0	38.8	E.	388
14	29.878	41.8	33.5	75	6	48.8	36.8	E. N.E.	194
15	30.212	42.3	36.2	81	"	52.6	31.8	E.N.E.	192
16	30.358	40.9	37.0	87	"	56.5	31.2	E.N.E.	49
17	30.491	41.3	40.1	87	1	58.9	32.2	N.E. W.N.W.	81
18	30.409	46.6	39.8	80	7	59.7	38.5	W.N.W. W. S.W.	218
19	30.123	47.0	38.9	76	2	55.8	41.6	W.S.W. W.	310

* Dev.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.921	29.842	30.182	30.340	30.511	30.406	30.211
Temperature of Air	43.2	42.2	42.2	37.2	45.7	44.0	48.0
Temperature of Evaporation	42.5	40.9	41.1	37.0	45.1	41.9	41.9
Direction of Wind	E.N.E.	E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	N.W.	W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 55	—	0 25	0 50	1 15	1 37	1 58

BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 3.20 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 1.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s. Half-Fare Trains (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KILMER, General Manager.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will issue the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price One Penny, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881. It will be entitled the BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and will be a journal full of entertainment and information for Youth, and at the same time a paper which parents can with confidence place in the hands of their children.
THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be edited by Captain MAYNE REID and Mr. JOHN LATEY, Junior, who will present week by week an attractive budget of Romance, Adventure, Natural History, and an interesting summary of the World's News, especially written for Youth, each department of the paper being illustrated by eminent Artists.

Captain MAYNE REID, a Veteran in the art of story-telling for boys, will prove by his fresh and original opening Romance, "THE LOST MOUNTAIN," that his right hand has lost none of its cunning. Indeed, for concentration of interest, for rousing and yet unexaggerated episodes mirrored from life, "THE LOST MOUNTAIN" excels even "The Scalp Hunters," "Oceola," and the countless other tales by this famous Author, whose works have been read wherever the English language is spoken, and have been translated into every Continental tongue. The same master-hand will contribute short stories of Adventure and new Notes on Natural History to THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

OUTDOOR SPORTS and INDOOR PASTIMES will be chronicled every week by an Old Boy, who will deal with Rowing, Running, Football, Cricket, Swimming, Fishing, and all healthy recreations in a chatty manner, particularly acceptable to boys. Deeds of Heroism will be depicted and recorded. Wit and Humour will unfailingly find a place in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS—the first Numbers of which, however, will best speak for themselves.

With Number 1, on APRIL 6, will be presented, GRATIS, a carefully prepared Supplement, entitled "THE ROYAL MIDDIES," being Portraits of the Prince of Wales's Sons on board ship, accompanying which will appear the first leaf of "A Middy's Experiences."

PRICE ONE PENNY; POST-FREE, 1½d. MONTHLY PARTS, 6d.

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SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS. — EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN. Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Ten till 5.30.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS. including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOTT and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.

Under the immediate patronage of
Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
Their Royal Highnesses PRINCE and PRINCESS CHRISTIAN,
Their Serene Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF TECK, &c.
An AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the BOURNEMOUTH HOME for INVALID LADIES, on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, at 8.30 o'clock. The Viscountess Folkestone, Miss Venida Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Graham, Miss Wakefield, Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. Henry Graham, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. Marzials, Mr. Charles Wade, Herr Emil Mahr, and Mr. Barnby have kindly consented to take part in the concert.
Tickets, 12s. 6d. each, may be had of the Lady Patronesses; or of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; Messrs. Chapell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W.; Mr. Mitchell, 31, Old Bond-street, W.; and the usual Agents.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. THE CUP.—THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennison's Tragedy. THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terris. THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 6. Seats booked by letter or telegram.
CORSIKAN BROTHERS.—LAST MORNING PERFORMANCES, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY, APRIL 2. Louis and Fabien dei Franchi, Mr. Irving. Doors open at Two.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A. Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTANT, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. No fees. Will Close Monday, April 4; Reopen Easter Monday, at Three and Eight.

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ABROAD.

The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—

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Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication, irrespective of the date of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 108, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 108, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

It is delightful after a period of serious illness to become conscious of returning health, to feel anew the pulses of life and the promise of pristine vigour. It is so to nations as well as to individuals. It is so to England at the present moment. Why, we are actually anticipating the Easter Holidays with spirits relieved of the weight, or, at least, most part of it, which for some time past has pressed upon them. It is almost a new sensation, this being able to look forward to customary pursuits without an imminent apprehension of something dreadful about to happen. We carry about with us such remembrances of what the Prime Minister has likened to "an evil dream," that it is a positive gladness to us to contemplate the duties that are before us. The course of public business, lately so troubled, so full of danger, so seemingly likely to end in a catastrophe, has at last issued into a broad and placid expanse, not, indeed, to be navigated without vigilance and anxiety, but presenting no such obstacles as may require a constant deviation from ordinary methods. In fact, a tolerably free course is now before us. Men are able to breathe, once more, calmly and without gasping; and there is some reason to hope that during the remainder of the Session there will be no need to resort to spasms of

energy bordering upon violence to force through Parliament the measures which a vast majority of Englishmen have resolved to place upon the Statute-book of the Realm.

For ourselves, we have not felt obliged to take the extremely despondent view of public business which has somewhat embittered the temper of many politicians whom we regard with sincere respect. It is not often that the people of this country go far wrong; and even when they do, whether in appearance or in reality, stimulated into passion by some sudden appeal to their prejudices, or lured into error by the glare of some visionary good, they are, on the whole, sober, reasonable, and just in their views. It is in the power of a minority, even of a comparatively small minority, by noisy and persistent acclamations, to make it doubtful, even to the judgment of thoughtful men, what is the precise object at which they are aiming, and how far that object commends itself to the approbation of the country at large. We have seen this more than once in the domestic annals of the United Kingdom during the last half century. We have witnessed outbursts of what may be called popular feeling, which, for the time being, seemed to express quite unequivocally the national will. And we have never failed to observe that, in the long run, true progress—progress, we mean, that, so far as human affairs will admit of it, may be accepted as lasting—is never promoted by wrenching the decision of the nation to aims which in its calmer moments it cannot but condemn. Confusion may, indeed, be created by extraordinary and unjustifiable means of agitation. Temporary triumphs may even be thereby obtained. But the policy of the country, deflected for an instant from its normal course, ever returns to it as to its natural centre of gravitation. There is, undoubtedly, at all times, much needing to be done to bring the laws of the country into harmony with the opinions of the people as to what they should be. There is always "a lion in the path" of real reform. No great good can be effected, politically speaking, without a severe struggle. But there are legitimate and recognised methods of warfare, and there are those which are illegitimate. The former demand more time, more patience, more persistence from those who adopt them, than do the latter. But then, the latter are more showy, and give promise to inexperienced politicians of speedier results. The judgment of our countrymen, when convinced by the former, is seldom—we may almost say never—reversed in after days; when surprised by the latter, is sure to be rescinded, albeit with considerable difficulty. It is not often that a community like our own is forced to the adoption of political projects of which it fails to see a reasonable justification. Mr. Parnell and his adherents have gone the wrong way to work, have availed themselves to the utmost of an instrumentality which cannot be successful, even if the object they have in view were both feasible and desirable. They have, probably, played out their game, and they have lost it. It is hardly possible for them to recur to the tactics which have now, at length, been not only discredited, but disarmed of whatever force they may have been supposed to possess. We will not say that we have seen an end of Parliamentary obstruction. But we may confidently predict that it will never again—at least, in our time—render itself so formidable as it has done during the last three months.

To the relief which the effectual disposal of this antagonism to Parliamentary Government has brought us may now be added at least a prospect of achieving in due time the extrication of the country from those external difficulties which the proximate past has bequeathed to us. We have done with Afghanistan, the invasion of which, however, has entailed upon the Indian and British Exchequers little less than twenty millions sterling. We have some immediate hope of a successful settlement of the Transvaal affair. We may dismiss all apprehension of the Ashantee War. We are to have a Gladstone Budget before Easter. We are also promised the introduction into the House of Commons of the Land Bill prepared by her Majesty's Government for the permanent adjustment of the relations of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland. A good deal of this is unquestionably subject to unforeseen changes. But the outlook, at any rate, is a more agreeable one than it has been our lot to enjoy for a long time past. It would seem as though the Vessel of State has doubled the Cape upon which it was far from impossible that stress of weather might have driven it. We may well be thankful for the change which has occurred within the last fortnight or so. It is a good in itself; it even augurs better things than itself. It resembles a vernal breeze after a severe winter. Chilly days may yet be in store for us; but, as the season advances, we may bid farewell to the year to the pinching extremities we have so painfully borne. The realisation of our hopes will, of course, fall short of our wishes; but we can now take courage, and, after what has been gone through, can bear without flinching the slightest disappointments to which we may be exposed.

In reference to the Grosvenor Gallery Library in New Bond-street, of which some illustrations are given in the present Number, it may be as well to state, in order to prevent confusion, that there is also the Grosvenor Library, situated in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Edwin Booth, who has excited the admiration of all who take an intelligent interest in the highest ambitions of an actor, and who study Shakspeare with the assistance of an experienced artist, is, as all the world knows, about to change his residence. He has had an uphill task of it hitherto. Oftentimes he has been seen at a considerable disadvantage, perplexed with uncongenial associates, tossed against his inclinations on an unsympathetic sea, the loyal victim of untoward circumstances, and the uncomplaining mainspring of an idea that, however well intentioned, was emphatically un-Shakspearean. It was impossible for Mr. Booth to do more than he has done, single-handed. His example and precept have no doubt worked wonders; but on a starring expedition of this kind it was impossible, in so short a time, to mould into presentable shape the rough material so helplessly presented to him. Starting with a very promising company of good names, the star-actor has been gradually left in the lurch, and forced to fight out the unsatisfactory battle alone. Mrs. Hermann Vezin, instead of receiving Hamlet's reproaches as the guilty Queen, is away in the wilds of panoramic melodrama, shouldering a property rifle, urging the Russian serfs to resist the Tartar hordes, tied up for death to a tree in a mountain pass leading to Irkoutsk, and punting among the flames of an oil-bearing river to aid the escape of Michael Strogoff. Mr. William Farren, instead of delivering the sententious saws and prolix platitudes of old Polonius, is rolling on the floor and squirming at the Vaudeville in the character of Mr. Seth Pecksniff, architect and land surveyor. Fate has taken away Miss Gerard from the Ophelia, in which character she startled the house into warm appreciation, and the Cordelia and Desdemona, to which fair women she might have done so much justice, and has turned her into a colourless, unmeaning, and unimpressible young lady in the great drama of pop-guns and Sanger's horses. Mr. Thomas Swinbourne has bidden adieu to the promised Shakspearean scene, and is no doubt reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade" to enthusiastic audiences; whilst, apart from Mr. Edwin Booth, who is a host in himself, the hopes of ears attuned to verse and minds appreciative of experienced acting are centred in Mr. John Ryder, the deffest pilot of a Shakspearean ship; Mr. A. Rayner, who stands out conspicuously on a sea of nothingness; and Mr. F. Charles, who, at any rate, is always in tune.

But, for the present, I could have wished Mr. Booth had not touched Shylock. He was not in the vein, and, like all impressionable artists, he requires to have his mind free and his brow unclouded before he can do himself justice in so grand and difficult a creation as this. I forbear to touch upon the pressing and personal sorrow that weighs down one who already has made so many friends in England. These are matters in which criticism has no concern. The actor and the man must be forgotten in his art. We have no right to know what is going on outside the stage-door, or to inquire what nights of long watching and anguish break down the nervous actor and impair his power. To writers and actors, to business men of every profession, these things must occur. But we are judged by results; and no compensation is given for our trials. Of all men and women in the world, actors and actresses are the least complaining. Patiently they nobly bear their burdens; and, often racked with torture, mental as well as physical, they buckle on their armour, paint their faces, and doggedly march on to what they consider is their duty. For them there is no rest. In the afternoon they may be weeping over a comrade's grave in a London cemetery; in the evening, setting a great audience in a roar of laughter. Last night they were closing the eyes of mother, brother, husband, or child. To-day necessity bids them toil on and show to the exacting audience a smiling face. When, the other day, a kind lady sitting at her lonely fireside heard in the streets a piercing shriek of a woman, and they extricated from a fallen cab a poor lacerated creature, weak and almost fainting from loss of blood, they strove to find out who it was that was so grievously hurt, and could only hear the pitiful, moaning cry, "Oh! take me to the theatre!" It was Mrs. Kendal; and the ruling passion that was in her pointed towards her first duty to the public, which she strove to accomplish. The same brave, considerate feeling prompted Mr. Warner, when wounded the other evening, to endure torture sooner than give in, and has kept him struggling against medical advice ever since, and enduring the reopening of sewn-up wounds sooner than abandon the task that has been intrusted to him.

Whilst Mr. Booth was playing Shylock he gave the same impression that a reader or reciter does when accidentally his attention is distracted and he is outside his subject-matter. He was acting; but not feeling the character. He was mechanically correct; but artistically false. He astonished and amazed the ignorant when he was most untrue; but persuaded or influenced very few. In his rage there was no fierceness of invective; in his lament no ring of pathos. The disappointment with Tubal was petulance; and no tortured soul spoke with those immortal lines—"no satisfaction, no revenge; nor no ill-luck stirring but what lights on my shoulders; no sighs but of my breathing; no tears but of my shedding." All was unsatisfactory as an echo; all as hollow as the grave. And no change of material consequence came with the Trial Scene. Words there were on the topmost froth of thought, but no proper or safe guidance to show what manner of man this Shylock was. The actor assisted the scene; but he did not fill it. Suddenly, however, the sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction changed when Mr. Booth cast aside the Jewish gaberdine and orange Venetian cap for the fantastic frippery of the woman-taming Petruchio. At once the scene was lighted up, and it sparkled under the influence of the actor's bright, neat, and happy manner. His restless eye and clear-cut face, his grace of movement and facility of business, were admirably in tone and keeping. A better bit of light-comedy acting has not been seen for many a long day. Fatigue and effort disappeared, and all was joyousness and spontaneity. Petruchio braced himself for the attack on Katharine with a merry devil lurking in his eye. It was the quintessence of delightful mischief, full of sport and dare-devil recklessness, and one forgave the outrageous pantomime that a vulgar tradition has insisted on for the sake of the animal spirits of Mr. Booth, that kept his audience on the *qui vive* until the close of the second Shakspearean play in one evening.

For the sake of this variety, the sombre Shylock and the playful Petruchio, it must be confessed the design of Shakspeare suffered cruelly. Away went a good half of the "Merchant of Venice," the Prince of Morocco was not seen or heard of, the selection of the caskets had no meaning, and—perhaps happily for an audience that had some sense of the beautiful in language—the Lorenzo and Jessica of this most material and unimaginative cast were not permitted to rhapsodise in the moonlight on the terrace of Belmont. All the comedy of the play went by the board, for the curtain fell at Shylock's exit, and no opportunity was given to Portia to beg Bassanio's ring, or to Nerissa to chaff her Gratiano. Poetry had to be sacrificed to pantomime, and time saved to allow Petruchio's servant to scramble about

the floor, the burned leg of mutton to be thrust into the cook's face, and the mantuamaker to tumble down and flatten a modern bonnet-box. Pantomime or not, the audience heartily enjoyed the fun from the moment that Katharine's music-master lamented his cracked pate to the final crash, when the humbled and humiliated wife sinks on her knees on a floor literally whitened with smashed crockery.

I had never before heard of Miss Masson. I certainly do not think, to the best of my knowledge, I have ever seen her before in London; and yet this lady is evidently an actress of intelligence and experience. There was little poetical glow, no doubt, in her Portia, and it is difficult to disenchant oneself from a recent notable example of grace and subtle witchery; but when the pinch came in the Trial Scene, the actress held her own, and must be credited with considerable *verve* and dramatic impulse. Her Katharine was better still—natural, woman-like, the scorn of scorn, the hate of hate, nervous and irritable to a fault, suppression of rage being indicated by clenched hands and torn handkerchief, and yet never once lapsing into excess of gesture or manner. And when the reaction came for woman's tears, there was a very pretty touch of genuine feeling. In common with many in the theatre, I wondered who Miss Masson could be, or where she has learned all that she evidently knows.

Theatrical lulls do not last long in these modern days, even during the ever dull season of Lent. Already Miss Bateman has revived "Mary Warner," to the delight of the patrons of old Sadler's Wells; and at the moment of writing they are hard at work with the rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet," to be produced next Saturday for Madame Modjeska at the Court, where I have it on the best authority that it was originally proposed to play the tragedy without any scenery whatever, and to be so true to tradition as to ask Mr. Anson to appear as the Nurse! That would indeed have been a novelty: an imagined balcony scene, an immaterial tomb, a dreary ball-room, a fancy-painted friar's cell, and a male nurse! I am not sorry that the projected curtains in substitution for scenery have been abandoned, or to hear that Miss Le Thiere has been engaged for the Nurse, vice Mr. Anson, sensibly resigned. Shades of Killigrew! we cannot go back to male women, any more than we can tolerate a placard on a bit of green baize, "This is a rose-covered balcony in the moonlight," or "This represents the Tomb of the Capulets." Madame Modjeska is a charming actress, and her art might have been suggestive and absorbing enough; but this is an age of rash irreverence, and it is quite conceivable that a good half of the audience might have burst out laughing, and spoiled the best intentions in the world. It is possible to go too far in the way of simplicity, as well as in the path of extravagance. The thing is to discover a golden mean that will assist the imagination without distracting it. A moonlight effect during the balcony scene would be very charming; but clouds perpetually suiling over the moon would, on the other hand, distract the attention, and so fail as an artistic effect. Following quickly after "Romeo and Juliet" at the Court will come Mr. Richard Lee's drama called "Branded" at the Princess's. The indefatigable stage-manager, Mr. Harry Jackson, has been in Paris buying old uniforms, for the scene of the play is the Franco-Prussian War; and they tell me that there are to be far more horses on the stage than in "Michael Strogoff." To tell the truth, I hate horses on the stage. They ought to be in the stable, where they look natural and comfortable.

Music is to be the herald of Easter, and already Mr. Arthur Sullivan is pouring forth his aesthetic music of the future, whilst Mr. Gilbert is training the lovers of the lily and the sunflower to astonish us all with their affectations in his next dramatised Bab Ballad. Will it kill or encourage the Colonel? That is the question. I believe in a healthy competition.

C. S.

MUSIC.

A new dramatic cantata, entitled "Columbus," was produced at last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace. The music is the composition of Mr. H. Gadsby; the text having been supplied by Mr. W. Grist, who has skilfully availed himself of the story of the great navigator's voyage, the scene being laid on board the "Santa Maria." Mr. Gadsby's music is for tenor solo, chorus of male voices, and orchestra; and comprises some effective writing, especially the prayer "Star of the Sea," the choruses "Ere the Sun with Visage Red," and "Cheered by Thy Word;" and the declamatory solo for Columbus "Alone upon the Main" (one of the most important pieces in the cantata), which was finely rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd, and produced a marked impression. There is some skilful orchestral writing in the work, and the composition, altogether, is quite worthy of the reputation of Mr. Gadsby, who conducted its performance, and was much applauded. The remainder of the concert—directed by Mr. Manns, as usual—comprised Schubert's beautiful eighth symphony in B minor (the last but one of the series), supplemented by the entr'acte (in the same key) from his "Rosamunde" music; vocal pieces rendered by Miss Robertson; and orchestral extracts from "Lohengrin."

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," was very effectively performed yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Hall; conducted by himself, and with the same solo singers—Mesdames Albani and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. H. Blower—as at the production of the work at the Leeds Festival last October. Among several special effects were Madame Albani's delivery of Margaret's Hymn, "For thou didst die for me," and Madame Patey's of Julia's solo (with chorus), "Io, Pean" (encored). The choral music was rendered by Mr. Faulkner Leigh's choir, an efficient orchestra having co-operated, with Mr. Carrodus as principal violin. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The concert opened with Spohr's fine cantata, "God, Thou art great," the first part of the programme having included Mr. Wingham's concert overture in F, conducted by himself.

Madame Schumann again appeared at the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert of last week, and at the Monday evening concert of this week. On the first-mentioned occasion the great pianist played Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, and in the latter, two preludes and a fugue by Bach, and the principal part in her late husband's fine pianoforte quintet in E flat. Mr. P. Hayes was the vocalist on Saturday, and Herr Von zur Mühlen on Monday; Herr Joachim having been the leading violinist in each instance. Monday's programme introduced, for the first time here, a string quartet by Herr Volkman; a well-written work, but not possessing any distinctive character or individuality.

The second of M. Lamoureux's Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when several novelties were brought forward, the programme having opened with a new orchestral "Suite" by M. Massenet, composed expressly for these concerts. It consists of four movements, entitled, respectively, "Cortège," "Ballet," "Apparition," and "Bacchanale" (the second having been omitted in perform-

ance). The music is highly characteristic, and contains much that is interesting, with many bright and effective orchestral contrasts. Another novelty was a Piano-forte concerto by M. Widor, which was finely played by Madame Montigny-Rémaury. The work is skilfully written, both for the solo instrument and the orchestra; the best portion being the intermediate "Andante Religioso," which has much melodious grace. An overture to an unpublished opera ("Sigurd"), by M. Reyser, was also heard for the first time in England. It is sombre and laboured, and produced but little effect. Of M. Saint-Saëns's eccentric "Danse Macabre" (for orchestra) we have before spoken. As on previous occasions, it was encored at Tuesday's concert, the programme of which closed agreeably with a selection of pieces from M. Léo Delibes' ballet, "Sylvia," the composer's most recent and most successful production. Madame Brunet-Lafleur was again the vocalist, and sang with fine dramatic expression, an air from Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," and one from Gluck's "Armide." The remaining items of the concert were three short unaccompanied pianoforte solos (by Massenet, Adler, and Godard), brilliantly executed by Madame Montigny-Rémaury. The orchestral playing, and the conducting of M. Lamoureux, were again of a very high order.

But one more performance remains to be given in completion of the fifteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts. Last week's programme included several successful new songs: Mr. Cowen's "Listening Angels," sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Miss Wakefield's "A little Roundhead Maid," by herself; Mr. Cumming's "The love of long ago," rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd; Mr. Cowen's "All in All," by Mr. Maas; Mr. Molloy's "The Boatwain's Story," by Mr. Santley; and Mr. Marzials' "Rochester Bells," by the composer. Other effective performances were given by Misses M. Davies and C. Samuel, Miss Orridge (in lieu of Madame Patey, who was indisposed), and Mr. Maybrick. Part-songs were, as usual, contributed by the South London Choral Association. This week's programme was of a similar varied and attractive nature.

Herr Barth and Herr Hausmann—each eminent respectively as pianist and violoncellist—gave a Recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall, the programme having included an interesting selection of chamber instrumental music, solo and concerted.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated, last week, at the Royal Albert Hall, by a concert of National music, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, whose well-trained choir contributed to the performances. The programme, although interesting, calls for no specific detail, beyond the names of the solo singers, who were:—Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Enriquez, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. R. Hollins, Signor Fabrini, Mr. J. Maas, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Bending presided at the organ and Mr. W. Carter at the piano; and the band of her Majesty's Scots Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, occasionally co-operated. The Dead March in "Saul" was played in memory of the late Emperor of Russia.

Of the third concert of the Philharmonic Society's new season we must speak next week, stating, meanwhile, that the programme included Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Herr Joachim, Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known as "The Power of Sound"), and vocal pieces contributed by Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Orgeni.

The sixth of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts of the current season was announced for yesterday (Friday) night, when Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" constituted an interesting programme. Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge were the vocalists announced, Mr. C. Fry having been named as reader of the text of "Athalie." The concert was postponed from Jan. 21, on account of the severity of the weather.

This (Saturday) evening an interesting concert is to be given, at St. James's Hall, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind; the programme comprising vocal and instrumental performances by students educated in the college.

This week's "Ballad Concert for the People," at the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, was announced as being under the direction of Sir J. Benedict; the programme having also included the names of Mesdames E. Wynne, Williams, Hutchinson, F. Winn, Parkins, and Mr. F. Boyle; with the first appearance of M. Herwegh as solo violinist.

Dr. Sloman's cantata, "Supplication and Praise," was very successfully performed on Tuesday by the Norwood Choral Society at the Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood.

An amateur concert in aid of the Bournemouth Home for Invalid Ladies is to be given at Willis's Rooms next Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. As many distinguished amateurs have promised their services, and as the concert is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchesses of Beaufort and Wellington, Ladies Waterford, Conyngham, Abergavenny, and many others, this deserving charity will doubtless receive substantial benefit.

A movement is on foot—promoted by some of our most eminent musicians—to raise funds for a testimonial to Mr. Manns, whose skill and energy as conductor of the famous Crystal Palace concerts for a quarter of a century render him fully deserving of such a tribute. Mr. Henry Leslie and Mr. Stanley Lucas have been appointed honorary treasurers.

At the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Mansion House yesterday week in order to take part in a social gathering for the furtherance of the work of the London City Mission. The Lord Mayor welcomed the society, and said he believed the Chief Magistrate for the time being could be engaged in no better duty than assisting such institutions as that. He also bore testimony to the exemplary character of the missionaries. Among the company were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., and the Duchess of Manchester. The Rev. R. C. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields, gave a vivid account of the common lodging-houses that abound in that parish. He stated that among the wretched frequenters of these places are members of the aristocracy, magistrates, members of the Army and Navy, and professional men formerly of good repute, who have been brought down step by step to their present condition through indulgence in drink. Lord Shaftesbury congratulated the Lord Mayor on the escape of himself and his family and household from the infamous plot which had been designed against the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor has declined to convene a public meeting of the citizens of London at Guildhall in favour of the retention of Candahar, on the ground that the question has become a political one, and that it is his intention not to identify himself with any political party during his term of office.



IN FRONT OF THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG: PEOPLE RUNNING TO THE SPOT WHERE THE EMPEROR WAS MURDERED.



ALEXANDER III., THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND FOX.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We continue to present a series of Illustrations, begun last week, of the circumstances attending the death of the late Emperor of Russia, by a detestable crime which has been fully related in this journal, as well as of the arrangements for his funeral, which will be attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh; and we also give a new portrait of the present Emperor, Alexander III., in addition to the one that has appeared, and that of his Consort, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, who was Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales. The particulars of biographical dates and other details, belonging to their Majesties the new Emperor and Empress, have already been stated with sufficient precision. The Emperor is thirty-six years of age, and the Empress thirty-three; they have been married fourteen years, and have four children. Their

arrival at the Winter Palace, where they received, on Monday week, the homage of the Imperial Court, is the subject of a large Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement.

We shall obtain from our Special Artist, who has been sent to St. Petersburg for this purpose, abundant Illustrations of the funeral ceremonies.

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is within the Citadel of St. Petersburg, on a small island of the river Neva, opposite the grand line of quays that contains the Winter Palace, the Admiralty, the Hermitage, the Theatre, and the Marble Palace. As it is in this Church that the mortal remains of the late Emperor have been lying in state, previous to the concluding ceremony of his funeral, we present an Illustration of the building, which is distinguished by a very lofty and slender gilt spire. The interior, however, is not remarkable for beauty or grandeur; but it contains a large collection of worn-out military banners, the trophies of historic wars, keys of cap-

tured fortresses, and other tokens of imperial pride. In the vaults below the floor of this church lie the bodies of Peter the Great and his successors, Czars and Emperors of Russia, or Imperial Princes, each with a stone coffin-shaped tomb, covered with a red pall, on the floor of the church immediately above the resting-place of the deceased person thereby commemorated. It is here that the funeral service will be finally performed to-morrow (Sunday) for the late Emperor Alexander II.

The Cathedral or Metropolitan Church of St. Petersburg, dedicated to "Our Lady of Kazan," is conspicuous in our Illustration of the scene on the road beside the Catherine Canal, with the people hastening to look at the spot where Alexander II. received his mortal injuries from the bombshell of the assassins on Sunday, the 13th inst. The Kazan Cathedral, as it is often called, stands on the right-hand side of the Nevsky Prospect, but a little retired from the street, half a mile from the Admiralty Square. Its front is adorned with a

semicircular colonnade of Corinthian pillars, intended for an imitation of that of St. Peter's at Rome. The dome rises immediately behind the centre of this colonnade; the plan of the building is that of a Greek cross, which should have four equal arms; but one transept is made shorter than the other, for want of space on the side next the canal. The eastern arm of the cross forms the chancel, which is set apart for the priests, and is shut off by a splendid screen, the "iconostast," framed of solid silver, with gorgeous pictured panels. The picture of the Virgin Mary, brought from Kazan to Moscow by the Czar Ivan Vassilievitch, and afterwards brought from Moscow to St. Petersburg by Peter the Great, is regarded with extreme veneration, and is adorned with many pearls and other jewels of price.

The removal of the late Emperor's body from the Winter Palace to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Citadel took place at noon on Saturday last, with an imposing funeral procession. The Princes of the Imperial House and their kindred followed the bier on foot; the Princesses rode in mourning carriages. The military escort and guard of the route included detachments of troops of many nationalities in gorgeous uniforms and curious armour. The banners of every province and city in the Empire were borne in the procession. The open coffin was deposited on a dais in the church, and about it were disposed the Imperial crown, the crowns of the subject kingdoms, all the material emblems of sovereignty, and the sixty Orders and decorations of the late Emperor upon silken cushions.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Wednesday evening of last week. The Duchess of Edinburgh bears her great loss with characteristic fortitude. On her arrival, after visiting the chamber of death, she was greatly overcome, and sleep refused to assuage her grief. The next morning, however, she visited Princess Urteffat, and remained more than an hour with her; in the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to the spot where the fatal bomb struck the Emperor. This is now inclosed and planted with cypress trees at each corner, and the intervening space is covered with memorial wreaths, with an Ikon or sacred picture placed at one end, and a silver lamp burning before it. Here the Duchess remained praying for some minutes, and the people standing near, seeing a lady in deep mourning kneeling on the snow, were much moved. This spot is, as might be expected, visited by crowds daily, it may be from a natural or a morbid curiosity on the part of some, and also from unaffected reverence and esteem on the part of others. The Municipality has decided to build a memorial church on the spot, in accordance with the wish of the Emperor Alexander III.

Religious services in all the churches and chapels of the Greek or Russian Orthodox communion, attached to the Russian Legations or maintained for the use of Russians who are resident in foreign countries, have been held in most of the chief cities of Europe, during the past ten days, to pray for the repose of the late Emperor's soul. Our illustration shows the scene at a service of this kind on Sunday last at the Greek Church in Moscow-road, Bayswater, where a Requiem Mass was chanted, under the direction of the Rev. H. Myriantheus, the Archimandrite.

The trial of Rusakoff, the young student of the Institute of Mining Engineers, who threw the first bombshell at the Emperor's carriage, together with the trial of three supposed accomplices, one being the woman found in the house where those frightful instruments of murder were kept, will be commenced in a few days. It will be remembered that the second of the two young men actually employed to throw the shells, he whose hand launched the one that killed the Emperor, died a few hours later of the injuries which it had inflicted on himself.

The individual who was arrested at the house where the assassins obtained the metal fittings used in making the explosive bombs is a peasant named Michailoff, from the government of Smolensk. In the papers found in his possession mention was made of certain preparations on the Catherine Canal and in Little Garden-street, through which the late Emperor frequently passed on his way to parades of the troops. The street just named is a short one leading from the Nevsky Prospect, nearly opposite the Anitchkoff Palace, which has been the residence of the present Emperor. A party of sappers were set at work to examine the ground, and soon discovered a mine in a cheesemonger's or milkman's shop in the basement of a house at the corner of those thoroughfares. The mouth of the mine was in the shopkeeper's dwelling-room, and was concealed under an ottoman filled with rubbish. The shopkeeper and his wife had gone away, leaving the shop and dwelling unoccupied. A crowbar was found on the premises. The mine passed under Little Garden-street, which leads to the Riding School. The sappers had opened the ground to the depth of five feet, when the mine was reached. In it were laid two wires and a rope, which suggested that there were two modes of exploding the mine. The work was proceeded with very cautiously, the passage having to be enlarged. At a distance of about a fathom, a bottle was found, nine inches high, made of thick glass, with a ground-glass stopper. The throat was wrapped in cloth and badder. The bottle contained a dark thick substance, which Professor Feodoroff declared to be a mixture of nitroglycerine, sulphate of ammonia, and charcoal. Upon extending the examination, a tin case was discovered, in which the wires and rope ended. These were cut, and the tin canister brought to the surface. It was twenty inches high and nine inches in diameter, wrapped round with rope and the cover tarred. Inside was a dark grey explosive substance, and in the middle a detonator, consisting of a small cylinder filled with nitroglycerine and pyroxime, with a copper cap charged with minuting mercury. The tin contained about 60 lb. of explosives and the bottles 30 lb. The tools used in making the mine consisted of two borers, a very small spade, a rake, and a wooden shovel. A bottle of carbonic acid was found, used to purify the air in the tunnel. The experts, who conducted the researches, state that had the mine been fired, the houses in the vicinity would certainly have fallen. In the adjacent dwelling-house and shop, some milk-pails were found full of earth. One route was lying on the table with a slip of paper under it, upon which was written, "This is to pay the butcher with." Rusakoff has confessed that there were more people stationed along the Czar's road with Orsini shells. Another meeting-place of conspirators was discovered on Sunday, at a tobacconist's shop in the Vassily Ostroff. On account of the want of proper vigilance, the late Prefect of Police, Major-General Feodoroff, has resigned, and is succeeded by Colonel Baranoff, for some months past Governor of Kovno, and better known as the commander of the Vesta during the Russo-Turkish War. It is said that Count Loris Melnikoff, Minister of the Interior, has likewise offered his resignation.

It is arranged that the coronation of Alexander III. shall take place in Moscow, at the end of six months, which have been fixed for close mourning for the late Emperor. It is considered probable that Alexander III.'s residence in Moscow will extend beyond the period occupied by the ceremonies in connection with the coronation, and that the present Czar

will become a frequent resident in the ancient capital of Russia.

An Imperial decree is published granting to persons deported to Siberia with loss of civil rights permission to follow commercial or professional pursuits after three years' good behaviour. The same privilege is accorded to political exiles, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior. It is also intended to reduce in twenty-three of the governments of Russia the payments due from the peasants for the redemption of the land allotted to them on the abolition of serfdom.

The following circular despatch, dated the 16th inst., has been addressed by M. de Giers, Secretary of State and Administrator of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to the Russian representatives abroad:—

His Majesty the Emperor on ascending the throne of his ancestors assumes as an inheritance the traditions consecrated by time, by the acts of his ancestors, and by the sacrifices and toil of generations, all of which have built up Russia in the past. In completely taking upon himself this inheritance, his Majesty makes it a sacred duty to deliver it inviolate to his successors. Like all other States, Russia, in constituting herself, had to sustain a struggle in which her strength and her national spirit became developed. Russia has now attained her full development, and feelings of jealousy or discontent are equally foreign to her. It only remains for Russia to secure her position to protect herself from without, and to develop her forces, her wealth, and the well-being of her people. This is the aim which our august Monarch has set before himself with the firm resolution of pursuing it without remission. The Emperor will first give his attention to the internal development of the State, a question closely connected with the progress of civilisation, and with the social and economic questions which form the subject of special study on the part of all Governments.

The foreign policy of the Emperor will be entirely pacific. Russia will remain faithful to her friends; she will unchangeably preserve the sentiments consecrated by tradition, and will at the same time reciprocate the friendliness of all States by a similar attitude, while maintaining the position to which she is entitled among the Powers and assuring the maintenance of the political equilibrium. In accordance with her interests, Russia will not deviate from her mission in common with other Governments to protect the general peace based upon respect for right and treaties. Above all, Russia has to care for herself, and only the duty of protecting her honour and security may divert her attention from the work of internal development. Our august Monarch will endeavour to strengthen the power and advance the welfare of Russia, and secure her prosperity without detriment to others. These are the principles by which the policy of the Emperor will invariably be guided. His Majesty charges you to bring these declarations to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, and to communicate the present despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PEACE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

The negotiations carried on by General Sir Evelyn Wood, during the recent armistice, with Messrs. Krüger, Joubert, and Pretorius, chiefs of the Dutch Provisional Government of the Transvaal, assisted by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, have most happily resulted in the mutual acceptance of terms of peace which are equally convenient and honourable to the British Imperial Government and to the Dutch community of the Transvaal. The following are the principal terms of the arrangement with the Boers, as stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by Mr. Gladstone:—1. The Suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged. 2. A complete self-government is promised to the Boers. 3. The control of foreign relations is reserved to the British Government. 4. There is to be a Resident at the future capital. 5. The Royal Commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Chief Justice de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape. 6. The Commission will consider the provisions for the protection of native interests, and the arrangements as to frontier affairs. 7. The Commission will also consider the question whether any and what portions of the Transvaal territory eastward, within certain limits, should be severed from the Transvaal. 8. The Boers withdraw from the Neck, and disperse to their homes. 9. The British garrisons remain in the Transvaal till the final settlement. 10. The Boers having engaged as above, Sir Evelyn Wood promises them not to advance, nor to send warlike stores into the Transvaal. It is said that the chief duty of the Royal Commission to be appointed will be to devise measures for obtaining adequate guarantees for the just treatment of the Native population, while a very important part of their work will be the delimitation of the northern and eastern frontiers of the Transvaal, whereby tribes which the Boers had in vain attempted to subjugate will either recover their independence or enjoy the protection of England. The British Resident will be invested with the important function of protecting the Natives who live within the limits of the territory. The Commission, it is said, will meet in Natal or Heidelberg. There may probably be a further prolongation of the armistice for two months, to enable the Commission to meet. President Brand was present at the final negotiations, which lasted all day on Monday, till nine o'clock in the evening.

THE COURT.

Earl Sydney and Lord Kensington had audiences of her Majesty at the end of last week to present joint addresses from both Houses of Parliament expressing indignation at the assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, arrived at Windsor last Saturday and lunched with the Queen. Prince Leopold, who is on a visit to her Majesty, returned from town, whither he had come the previous day. Earl and Countess Granville arrived at the castle and were included in the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, at which the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty; and the Hon. Lady Biddulph joined the Royal dinner party.

The Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Viscount Hawarden arrived at the castle on Tuesday and had an audience of her Majesty.

A private investiture of the Order of the Bath was held by the Queen on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge has lunched with her Majesty, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Duchess of Roxburghe have dined with the Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stephen, of Montreal, who entertained Prince Leopold in Canada, have been presented to her Majesty.

Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh remain at the castle.

Her Majesty has subscribed for a certain number of stalls for the series of Philharmonic Concerts for the season.

Colonel James Hornby Buller, late Military Train, is appointed one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dresing, who retires upon half pay.

Her Majesty has conferred a medal with clasps for service in Afghanistan. The medal will be given to all who have served, irrespective of rank; but only those who took part in the following actions will be entitled to the clasp:—Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Cabul, Ahmed Khel, and Candahar.

For the march from Cabul to Candahar with General Roberts a special bronze decoration will be given.

Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting; and Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Thurlow and Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty's Drawing-room, which was postponed from the 18th inst., will take place next Tuesday. The Court will be in mourning, and all persons who attend on the occasion will be expected to observe the published orders, but brides and young unmarried ladies on their presentation may appear in white.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on April 5.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales having resolved to pay the last token of respect to the late Czar, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, left town on Monday evening for St. Petersburg as representative of the Queen at the funeral of the late Emperor of Russia. In consequence of the landslip between Folkestone and Dover, on the South-Eastern Railway, their Royal Highnesses travelled from Victoria by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The Prince and Princess were met at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck, and various friends. The suite consisted of Miss Knollys, Lord Suffield, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Deighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, with also Major-General Sir John Cowell, by special command of the Queen. After taking leave of their relatives, their Royal Highnesses left by special train for Dover, whence they embarked from the Admiralty Pier at 10.20 p.m. on board the special boat Maid of Kent for Calais; the journey thenceforward being performed by special trains to Berlin, where they arrived at half-past ten on Tuesday evening, being met at the station by the Crown Princess of Germany, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince William of Prussia. The Prince and Princess drove with the Crown Princess to the Palace, and, after a short stay, continued their journey to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany.

Their Royal Highnesses congratulated the Emperor William on his birthday by forwarding a telegram from a station on the line from Brussels to Cologne.

The Prince and Princess will return immediately after the funeral, being expected to arrive on April 4. Before their departure their Royal Highnesses were visited by their various relatives, and also went to Windsor to take leave of her Majesty, and to St. James's Palace to take leave of the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Prince attended the funeral of the late Count Jaraczewski in Kensal-green Cemetery; and also presided at the latest meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House.

His Royal Highness has fixed May 9 for the festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, at which his Royal Highness will preside.

Samples of woollen goods in the Bradford trade have, by the Princess's command, been submitted to her Royal Highness, in order that an attempt may be made to bring those articles into vogue for the amelioration of the distress in the Yorkshire district.

Mr. Sydney Hodges has submitted to the Prince and Princess his portrait of Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel.

As the Duchess of Connaught was returning to Bagshot Park on Saturday afternoon in a carriage drawn by a pair of Russian ponies, the Duchess herself driving, one of the ponies took fright, and the carriage came in contact with a baker's cart standing on the roadside. The cart was smashed, and the Duchess and the lady who accompanied her were thrown out on the road. Fortunately, her Royal Highness escaped unhurt, and was able to walk to Bagshot Park immediately afterwards.

Prince Leopold has sent a donation to the expenses fund of the Richmond Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which is to be opened on a large scale on April 20.

The Duke of Teck left Kensington Palace last Saturday for Kumpenheim to attend the funeral of the late Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, eldest sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, who died on the 16th inst., within a few weeks of completing her eighty-seventh year. The Princess's sister, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died on Dec. 24 last, and her last surviving brother, Prince George of Hesse, died on the 4th inst.

The Empress of Austria has hunted during the week with Mr. Park Yates's pack, Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds, the North Shropshire, the Staffordshire, the South Cheshire, and the North Cheshire hounds. Earl Spencer has been on a visit to the Empress at Combermere Abbey for a few weeks, and has joined in her amusement. Her Majesty leaves to-day for London, preparatory to her return to Vienna.

In consequence of the serious illness of King Oscar, the Queen of Sweden and Norway left Bournemouth suddenly last week, on her return home. His Excellency Count Piper accompanied her Majesty as far as Dover.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who has been appointed to the command of the volunteer army which is to assemble on Easter Monday, went to Brighton on Tuesday and inspected the ground to be manoeuvred over.

The marriage of Lord Brooke, M.P., and Miss Maynard is fixed to take place on the 30th of the ensuing month, at Westminster Abbey.

For three days last week an important question was debated before the Court of General Assessment Sessions, held at the Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, as to whether the Duke of Bedford, as owner of Covent-garden Market, was liable to be assessed to the poor rate in respect of the income he derived as lord of the market from tolls on produce taken there, as well as regarded the occupation of the premises. Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q.C., gave judgment yesterday week; the result of his decision being that instead of the Duke of Bedford being rated, as the rateable value of his property in Covent-garden Market, at £4200, he is assessed by the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, at £10,000. This was the judgment of the majority of the Court, Mr. Hardman dissenting.

On Sunday the Land League held meetings in various parts of Ireland. At Woodford, County Galway, Mr. Dillon, M.P., said if he thought the tenants of Lord Clanricarde had the power to resist, he would advise them to pay no more rent. He also made some strong aspersions upon Irish Judges. In Galway borough Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he had come to Ireland to see what the monster Coercion was like, and he found it was a huge joke; for the few men in Kilmahnam were enjoying themselves, because they had thirty-seven deferred men in Parliament to look after their interests. Referring to the approaching debate as to whether Candahar should be given up, he predicted that the day was not far distant when the debate would be as to the giving up of Ireland. Meanwhile more arrests have been made.



ARRIVAL OF THE NEW EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 22.

There has been much merriment made of late over a proposition presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Laroche-Joubert, with the object of rendering titles of honour a source of revenue to the State. M. Laroche-Joubert has drawn up a proportional scale, in accordance with which any French citizen may assume the title of marquis provided he pay an annual tax of 5000f. Dukes, in virtue of the same scale, must pay 10,000f. a year, counts 4000f., barons 3000f., and the particle *de* 2000f. M. Laroche-Joubert anticipates that this source of revenue would bring a hundred million francs per annum into the coffers of the State. The Royalists shrug their shoulders at this proposition, forgetting that the sale of titles which they find so ridiculous was practised on a large scale by Louis XIV., and that it was the vanity of individuals that paid for the building of a large part of the palace of Versailles.

Parliamentary proceedings have been uninteresting during the past week, and are likely to continue so. Impartial observers are beginning to perceive that the present Chamber is incapable of doing any good work, and that the sooner the elections take place the better for the country. The great question of the day is the battle of the *scrutins*, or, in other words, the question of electoral reform. M. Gambetta is still in favour of the *scrutin de liste*, and in an eloquent speech at the Trocadéro on Sunday he once more protested against the calumnies attributing to him interested motives. The question of the *scrutin de liste* has been the cause of a Ministerial crisis, which has lasted since Friday last. M. Jules Ferry was of opinion that the Cabinet ought to give an opinion before Parliament on this important question of the manner of voting. After repeated deliberations, M. Jules Ferry has at length been obliged to yield to the majority of his colleagues; and it was decided this morning that the Cabinet should not intervene in the question, and that each of its members should retain his liberty of action and opinion. The crisis is thus at an end, but M. Jules Ferry's position will, in all probability, be henceforward very difficult.

To-day the Senate again rejected the ultra-Protectionist views of M. Pouyer-Quertier and the Tariff Committee, its proposals as to woollen fabrics being negatived by 143 to 131. In the Chamber the report on the General de Cissey investigation entirely acquitting him of the accusations of the Irreconcilables was presented. The Ten Hours Bill was further debated, M. Richard Waddington appealing to the experience of England and other countries in favour of the measure, and other deputies opposing it as interfering with a workman's freedom of action.

By way of record, it may be stated that the loan of one milliard in Three per Cent Redeemable Bonds was covered fifteen times over on Thursday last. Such a result is a striking proof of the credit of France. The Ministry was interpellated on the subject of this loan yesterday by a Bonapartist Deputy, the tendency of whose arguments was to show that the State might have issued the loan on better conditions and taken greater advantage than it did of the credit of the Republic. Such testimony is, indeed, flattering.

The Government has prosecuted four of the newspapers to which I referred last week as having expressed their satisfaction at the assassination of the Czar. This afternoon the gérants of four journals, the *Intransigeant*, the *Citoyen*, the *Révolution Sociale*, and the *Juvenal*, together with MM. Henri Rochefort and Secondigne, who signed incriminated articles, were cited before the Court on the charge of apology for acts qualified as crimes by the law.

General Clinchant, Military Governor of Paris, died on Sunday last, of inflammation of the lungs. He was sixty years of age. His military career had been very brilliant. It is said that General Lecomte, a staunch Republican, who is now in command at Lyons, is to succeed the late General as commander of the Paris Garrison.

The Wilson sale, of which I gave some of the results in my letter last week, produced a total of more than two millions and a quarter of francs. Amongst the important prices obtained, besides those which I have already mentioned, were:—Rembrandt, "Portrait of a Man," 200,000f.; Holbein, "Portrait of Stephen Gardiner," 66,700f.; D. Teniers, "Interior of a Kitchen," 23,000f.; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Widow and Child," 15,500f.; Lawrence, study of the head of Lady Ellenborough, 10,000f.; Morland, "The Halt," 8520f.; Constable, "Glebe Farm," 3650f.

The book of the week is a new novel by M. Jules Claretie, "Les Amours d'un Interne," in which, in the course of an interesting and almost sensational narrative, the author has introduced a quantity of curious details about hysteria in its various forms of catalepsy, hypnotism, animal magnetism, and other diseases of the nervous system. In his observations and studies for this part of his novel M. Claretie has been guided by the illustrious specialist, Dr. Charcot, of the Salpêtrière Asylum. This, however, is only one side of the book, not the least curious, it is true; but, nevertheless, "Les Amours d'un Interne" is, above everything, a work of fiction, and not a scientific monograph.

T. C.

Mr. Crowe, British Consul-General at Havannah, was attacked by three highwaymen on Friday night, the 18th inst., in one of the public parks of that place, but succeeded in beating off his assailants, after being slightly wounded in the back of the neck.

A Bluebook on South Africa, containing correspondence respecting the affairs of Basutoland, has been issued. It commences with a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, dated May 10, 1880, with regard to the disarmament of the natives, and follows the course of events in connection with the outbreak up to the beginning of the present year.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia, telegraphing from Merv on the 12th inst., states that he had been a prisoner there for ten days, but had been set at liberty. The plain between Tjend and Merv is, he says, entirely destitute of water, and is impracticable for an army. The Russians are close to Tjend, and will, it is believed, make no attempt against Merv this year, if at all.

The preparations for beginning the survey of Eastern Palestine are complete. The War Office have granted to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the services of Lieutenant Conder, who executed most of the survey of Western Palestine, and Lieutenant Mantell, both of the Royal Engineers. The party will include the two non-commissioned officers (now both pensioners), Black and Armstrong, who first went out in the year 1871. Lieutenants Conder and Mantell started for Beyrout on Tuesday evening, March 15, and the surveyors will follow with the instruments. The work will be commenced in the north—the Land of Bashan. It is to be hoped that the committee will meet with large and ample support in this great undertaking, the cost of which will be £3000 a year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Yesterday week the Chamber voted by a great majority a bill for granting a subsidy to the municipality of Rome. The Chamber afterwards began the discussion of a bill for the regulation of the finances of the city of Naples. It provides that all previous debts shall be converted into one large debt of 55,000,000 lire, the interest on which will be guaranteed by the State. The report of Signor Zanardelli on the Electoral Reform Bill was distributed to members. The debate on the measure was to begin on Thursday.

General Milon, Minister of War, is dead. On Tuesday morning his body was taken from the Ministry of War, where he died, to the Church of the Santi Apostoli, where a short service was held, and thence to the cemetery of San Lorenzo.

PORTUGAL.

There is a Ministerial crisis. In the Upper House on Monday night a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, proposed by Senhor Fontes, was rejected by 50 against 49 votes, the majority including two of the Ministers. In consequence of this vote the Ministry resigned, and the King invited Senhor Fontes to form a new Cabinet, but he declined to do so. The Duke Avila was with the King on Tuesday night consulting respecting the formation of a Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday elected M. Descamps as its President by 60 votes to 33. MM. Hardy de Beaulieu and Convreur were chosen first and second Vice-Presidents respectively.

GERMANY.

The Emperor kept his eighty-fourth birthday on Tuesday. The Imperial reception was less brilliant than it would have been but for the Court being in mourning for the late Czar. The members of the Emperor's family, and the civil and military officers of the household, together with Prince and Princess Christian, offered their congratulations to his Majesty. Bouquets and many other presents had been sent by a number of private persons, and the Emperor, on showing himself at a window, was heartily cheered by an assembled crowd. Throughout Germany the anniversary is said to have been celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Berlin on Tuesday night, and were received at the Lehrter Station by the Crown Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince William. The Royal party drove through the city to the Eastern Station, where they were joined by the Crown Prince and his suite, and shortly after eleven the Royal travellers left for St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday adopted the bill authorising the continued levying of taxes, with an amendment of Herr Czartoryski, making the law equally operative for the month of May.

In the Hungarian Parliament on Tuesday the Government introduced a bill making legal civil marriages between Jews and Christians. Hitherto such unions, even when solemnised abroad, were illegal, provided one or both the parties were Hungarian subjects.

At the sitting of the Hungarian Diet on the 17th, M. Tisza made an important statement in answer to M. Helfy's interpellation on the Greek frontier question. The Minister President said that the Government would do their utmost, in conjunction with the other Powers, to avert war. If, however, that proved to be impossible, they would endeavour to maintain the peace existing between the European Powers.

The official figures, representing the results of the recent Census, have been published, and show that the population of Hungary, with Croatia, is now 15,610,729, of whom 7,695,732 are males and 7,914,997 females. Ten years ago the inhabitants numbered 15,417,327, so that the increase in the decennial period is 193,402. In Hungary proper—that is, without Croatia—the increase is only 138,760, or less than 1 per cent on the ten years.

GREECE.

The Navy Bill was read the third time in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst. During the debate on the third reading of the Army Bill, the Premier, M. Comandouros, stated that the National Guard and exempted men were not included in the 82,824, at which figure the strength of the army is fixed for 1881.

The bill for the abolition of exemptions from military service was read the third time in Tuesday's sitting. It includes all Greek citizens between the ages of twenty and thirty not yet registered for service in the army, and also those registered under a false age.

EGYPT.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers it has been decided to appoint a Supreme Council for Public Instruction.

AMERICA.

President Garfield reviewed the St. Patrick's Brigade on the 17th inst.

Senators Edgerton and Frye having qualified, there was a full attendance of the Senate on the 18th, with the exception of one Democrat and one Republican, who had paired. A resolution to reorganise the Senate Committees on a Republican basis was carried by 38 votes to 37, Vice-President Arthur casting the deciding vote. Mr. Mahone voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, with the Democrats. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Levi Morton as American Minister to France.

The President has renominated Mr. Stewart Woodford as United States Attorney and Mr. Lewis Payn as United States Marshal of New York City, with other New York officials. These names have been sent to the Senate for approval.

The Census analysis shows that the whites in the States number 43,404,876, and the coloured people 6,577,151; and that, while the coloured race has increased numerically, the ratio of their increase falls largely behind that of the whites.

From the annual report of Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, it appears that scattered over the United States there are 360 colleges or institutions called universities—only twenty-eight of which were in existence sixty years ago; and of these all but two were at that period distributed over twelve of the thirteen original States. More than one third of these 360 institutions charge no tuition fee, or only a nominal one—under 30 dols. a year. Among the latter are forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges, endowed by the Government. While the population has increased in sixty years about fivefold, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen.

Thirty men are reported to have been killed by the Indians of New Mexico.

St. Patrick's Day was unusually quiet throughout the States. Parades were largely dispensed with and indoor observance substituted for them. There were no political manifestations or disturbances. According to the *Irish World*, the number of Land League branches in America is 1085, of which New York has the highest number, 210. Massachusetts comes next with 163, and Pennsylvania with

154. In the State of Iowa a branch of the Irish Land League has been organised at Des Moines, and has sent letters of encouragement and promises of pecuniary aid to Mr. Parnell. The Rhode Island Assembly has rejected the resolution passed by the Senate of that State expressing sympathy with Ireland. The joint resolutions expressing sympathy with Ireland and requesting the people of Pennsylvania to extend pecuniary aid to the Irish, which passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and on being sent to the Senate for concurrence were referred to the Committee of Federal Relations, have been reported negatively by that committee. A mass meeting was held at St. Louis on the 17th, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing England's attitude towards Ireland, the Coercion Bill, and the land laws, and expressing sympathy with the Irish. The Missouri Legislature has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people, and directed the State Adjutant-General to fire a salute in honour of St. Patrick's Day.

At the regular Sunday meeting of the Socialists in Chicago last Sunday resolutions were adopted approving the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II., censuring Mr. Blaine's despatch of condolence, denouncing his expressions of friendship for Russia, and demanding the destruction of monarchs and other oppressors, and of the social system which breeds them.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 18th inst. Sir S. L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, introduced the bill authorising the Government to borrow 18,000,000 dols. in addition to the sums remaining unborrowed of the loans already sanctioned. He explained that it was intended to be applied to expenditure on capital account and for redemption of debt during the year. The bill was read three times. The bill providing for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba passed the second and third readings. The bill allowing a drawback upon certain articles manufactured in Canada and used by the Canada Pacific Railway was passed by the House.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday last. The Marquis of Lorne, in his speech on the occasion, said he was assured that the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Bill would be followed by most favourable results, and would secure the rapid completion of the railway. He added that while the system of making free grants to actual settlers in the North-West of the Dominion would be maintained, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown would, it was believed, be sold at prices sufficient to eventually repay the whole expenditure of money by the Dominion Government.

The Marquis of Lorne and suite attended the St. Patrick Society's concert on the 17th inst. at Ottawa.

The Hon. W. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary, has introduced a bill in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly abolishing the Legislative Council and continuing the House of Assembly under the name of the Legislative Assembly.

In Prince Edward Island the Government bill abolishing the Legislative Council, fixing the number of the members of the next Legislative Chamber at twenty-two, and reducing the number of Ministers of the Executive from nine to five, has passed the Provincial House of Assembly.

On a test vote, the British Columbian Legislature has supported the present Ministry by 15 votes to 7.

INDIA.

In a telegram of Sunday's date, the Candahar correspondent of the *Times* says that all is now ready for the march of the entire force at the shortest notice, but there is no symptom of an immediate move or of the establishment of any local government. "The country generally is tranquilly awaiting the course of events, and rejoicing in the prospect of a superb harvest." The Calcutta telegrams in the same paper state that the Viceroy left Calcutta on Tuesday week, made a short halt at Cawnpore, and was to arrive at Simla on Monday. The long-threatened abolition of the Press Commissionership has at last come to pass, it having been definitely announced that Mr. Lethbridge will retire from the Government service, and that for the future the news will be given out to the Press through a department of the Government Secretariat. The Budget will probably be published before the end of the month, and "it is generally expected that it will show a handsome surplus."

The *Calcutta Daily News* of Monday states that the Garrows have submitted, and have been dismissed. Their ringleaders have been arrested, and the police are now returning.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from Adelaide, dated the 19th inst.:—"The Ministry has resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed, consisting of the Hon. William Morgan, Chief Secretary; the Hon. Josiah Henry Symon, Attorney-General; the Hon. George Swan Fowler, Treasurer; the Hon. Thomas Playford, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration; the Hon. George Charles Hawker, Commissioner of Public Works; the Hon. Martin Peter F. Basedow, Minister of Education."

The Agent-General of New South Wales has received a telegram from his Government saying that the Parliament of that colony has voted £40,000 for the purposes of emigration, the emigrants to consist of young married couples (with or without children) and single women. One moiety of the passage money to be paid by the emigrants, who are to be selected in proportion to the respective populations of the three kingdoms. To take effect on June 1 next.

Five steamers landed 1570 emigrants at New York on Monday.

A direct line of steamers is to be established between Hamburg and South Africa.

The steamer *Leopard*, of Greenock, has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, with a cargo of 15,000 seals.

The ship *Clyde*, 1140 tons, Captain Hoyle, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney last Saturday, with 331 emigrants.

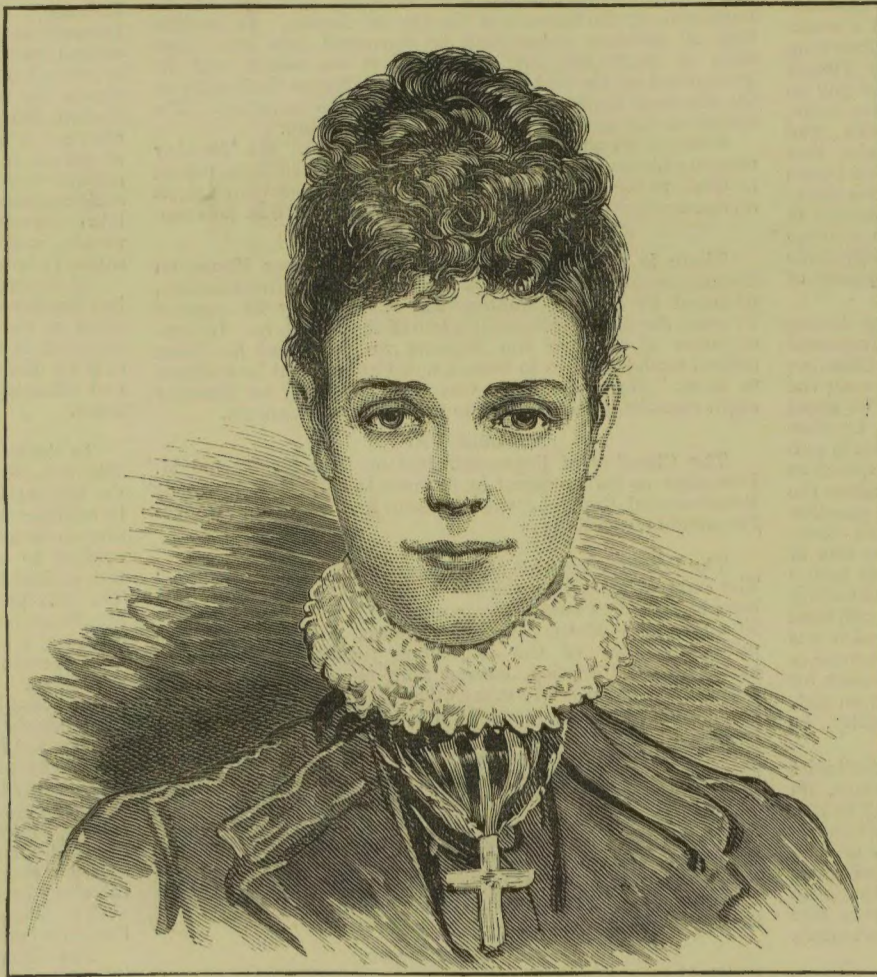
When Chili enters the Postal Union, on April 1 next, the British Post Office agencies in that country will be closed, and money orders on Valparaiso and Coquimbo will no longer be issued in this country.

A report from St. Petersburg to the Foreign Office, on the last Russian Budget, mentions, as "a curious item" an increase of 564,263 roubles on the sale of passports, "in consequence of the more rigorous resolutions recently enforced to check the movements of Nihilists."

An International Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Zala, in Hungary, under the auspices of the Chamber of Agriculture of Zala, on May 1, 2, and 3 next, a ploughing-match being included in the programme. The promoters propose to purchase machinery to the extent of 1500 florins. Steam machinery, by which is probably meant machinery in motion, is excluded from the exhibition. Information can be obtained at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in London.

AN IRISH LAND LEAGUE
OUTRAGE.

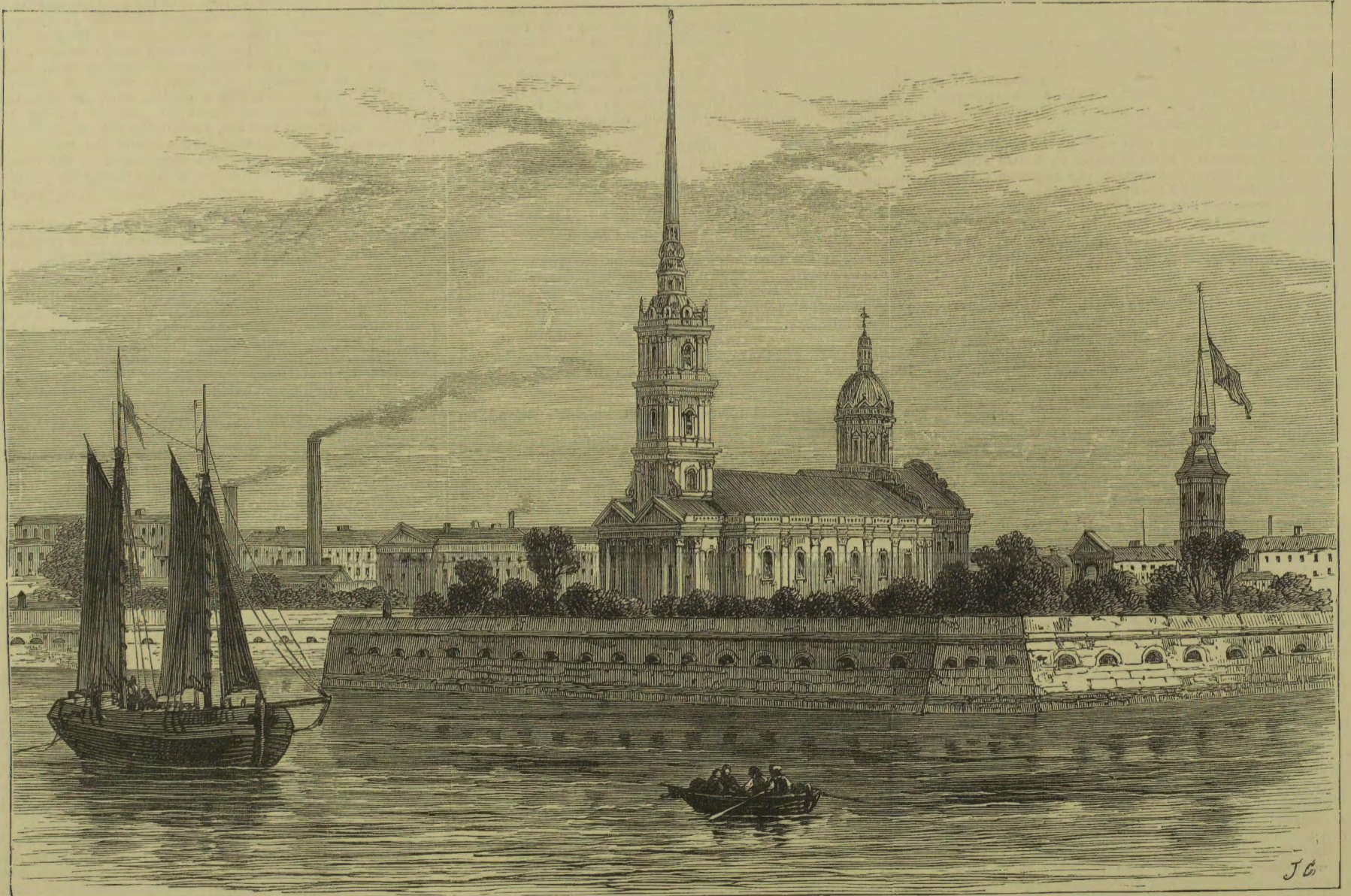
The scene in the bed-room of Mr. John Hearn, at Ballinrobe, County Mayo, when he lay wounded by the shots of two assassins, and those who had been arrested on suspicion were brought before him to be identified, is the subject of our Artist's Sketch. Mr. Hearn, a gentleman above sixty-five years of age, is Petty Sessions Clerk for the Ballinrobe district, and is agent for the estates of the Hon. Mr. De Montmorency in that neighbourhood; but this property is very small. In May last three of the tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent. Two of them paid up the arrears and continued in occupation, and the third was reinstated as caretaker; so that in reality there has been no change in the tenantry. Mr. Hearn received a threatening letter a few months ago; but he took no notice of it. He has been in the habit of proceeding home since that time at all hours, and alone. He was going home from the weekly Petty Sessions, on the 28th ult., at three o'clock in the afternoon; and when near his own house, a mile from the town, he stopped to look over a wall into a field. He was conscious of two persons passing behind him, but he did not notice who they were. Several shots were immediately fired, and he found he was wounded in the back. He turned round, grasping his stick, and faced his assailants, who were two young men. They were quite close to him, almost at arm's length. He struck at them several times with his stick, until another shot from a revolver disabled his right hand, the bullet passing through the flesh between his thumb and his forefinger, while at the same moment he received a wound in the right side. Then his assailants fled, leaving Mr. Hearn with four wounds, two of which were



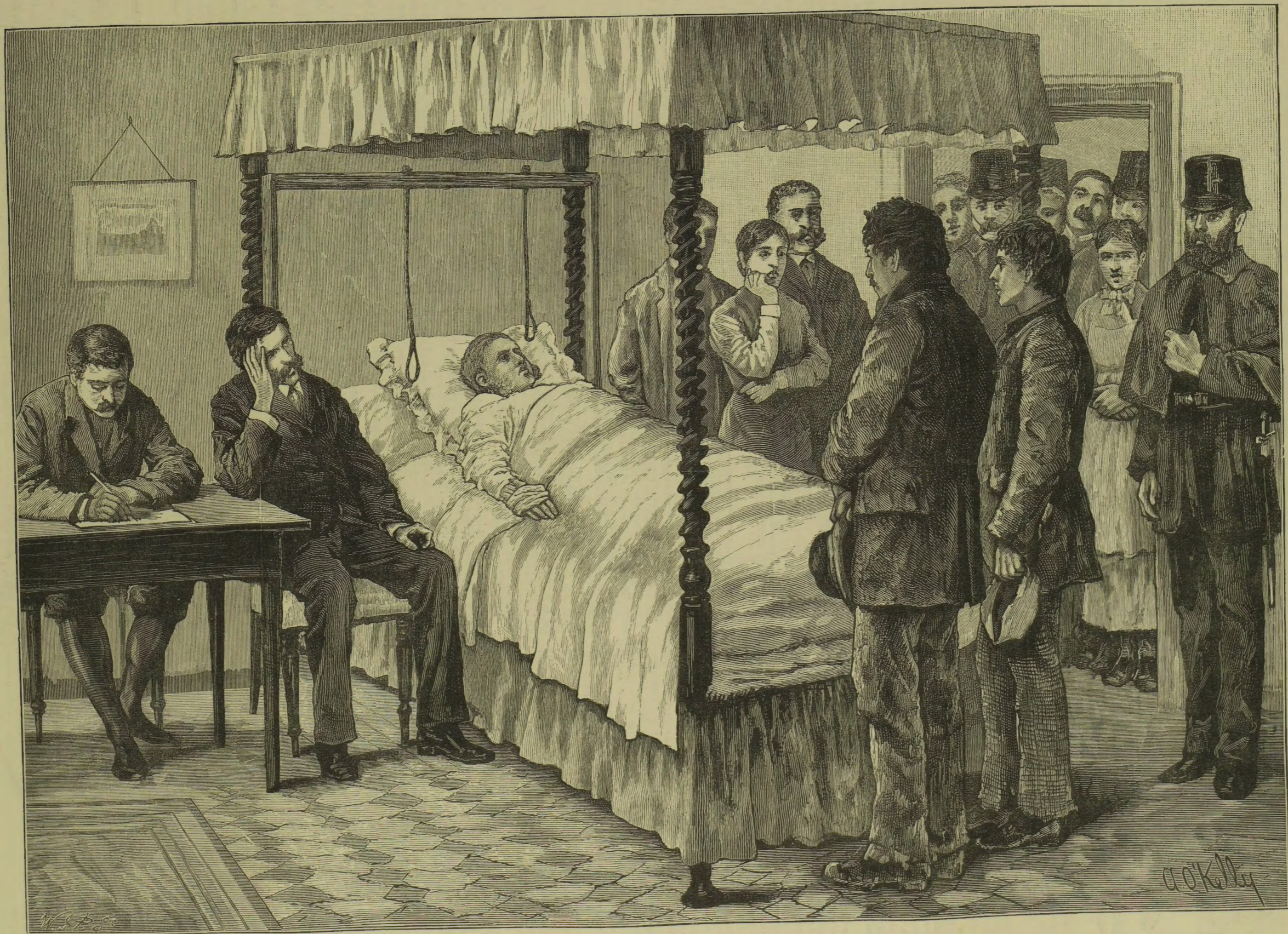
THE NEW EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND FOX.

serious, one bullet having lodged in the right kidney, and one having injured the liver. The revolver was put so close to him as to singe the cloth of his coat. He was able to walk to his own house, and to knock at the door. For some days his condition seemed very precarious, but he is now recovering. He gave some description of the assassins, who wore rough blue jackets, with fur caps drawn over their heads. Two young men, John and Richard Nally, relatives of the wife of Hessein, the tenant who had been evicted for non-payment of rent and afterwards received as caretaker, were arrested on the second day after the attempt to murder. A few days later they were brought, with some other young men, into Mr. Hearn's bed-room, when he singled them out as being very like the men who fired at him. A Mrs. James, who lives with her father in a cottage near the spot, has deposed that she saw John Nally, one of the prisoners, loitering about the roads, and also saw him jump into a field, before the outrage, quite close to where Mr. Hearn was shot. They have been committed for trial.

A piece of plate, subscribed for by the nobility, magistrates, and general public of the districts of Woburn and Leighton Buzzard, has been presented to Sir Richard T. Gilpin, Bart., late M.P. for the county of Bedford, as a mark of appreciation of the active, useful, and genial life the hon. Baronet has led in the county, and as a birthday offering on the attainment of his eightieth year on Jan. 12 last. The presentation took place in the temple situated in the grounds attached to The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard, the residence of Mr. T. Harris, J.P., in the presence of a great number of the subscribers, Lord Charles Russell acting as spokesman.



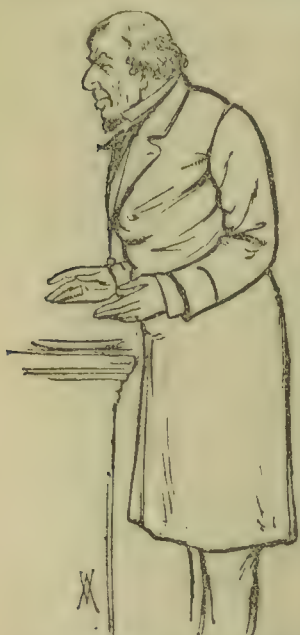
THE CITADEL CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG, WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR'S BODY LAY IN STATE.



PRISONERS CHARGED WITH SHOOTING MR. HEARN AT BALLINROBE, MAYO, BROUGHT BEFORE HIM FOR IDENTIFICATION.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The mournful event which has drawn the Princes of Europe to St. Petersburg was, on the 18th inst., again referred to in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Sidney in the Upper and Lord Kensington in the Lower House, read the gracious and sympathetic replies of her Majesty to the Addresses of the Lords and Commons; and Earl Granville seized the opportunity to communicate the new Emperor's telegram to the effect that he had "been deeply touched by the manifestation of sympathy." Not very opportunely, it happened that a little



earlier the same afternoon, Lord Beaconsfield rose from his seat in his best "high policy" manner, gravely approached the table with sphinx-like deliberation, and, comforting himself as he is here delineated, harped once again upon the Candahar string (possibly, as a preliminary to Mr. E. Stanhope's strumming on the same instrument in the Lower House this week). The late Premier wished to know whether it was accurate, as stated in the *Times*, that our troops would evacuate Candahar on April 15. Not quite accurate, according to the Foreign Secretary. But not far wrong, to judge from the statement on Monday of Lord Enfield, who explained that the Amir Abdurrahman's troops had already left, or were about to leave Cabul for Candahar, which the British troops were preparing to evacuate upon the Amir's taking possession of the stronghold. The friends of

Lord Beaconsfield have since learnt with regret that the noble Earl has been suffering from a cold. Business progresses, however, in the Lords. Royal Assent to the Peace Preservation in Ireland Bill was given on Monday. The next day, their Lordships had the satisfaction of hearing that the negotiations between Sir Evelyn Wood and Commandant Joubert at Laing's Neck had ended in the acceptance by the Boers of the terms of peace offered by her Majesty's Government.

The Commons are quite in a practical mood now. The legislative machine, as a consequence, moves without friction. Mr. Childers, to wit, on the 17th inst., secured the votes of 134,000 men for the Army, and £4,436,000 for pay and allowances, promised a scheme for embodying the militia to meet such emergencies as the Zulu and Afghan Wars; and, on the 21st inst., the Secretary for War obtained by large majorities the further votes of £416,000 and £210,000 for the Transvaal War. Mr. Trevelyan, deservedly complimented by Mr. W. H. Smith for the rare ability and clearness of his speech, was equally successful on the 18th inst., and had the pleasure of getting the Naval Estimates for 58,100 men and £2,704,226 for the wages of seamen and marines sanctioned without a division, after some little useful criticism.

The way is thus being cleared for the Ministerial task the Prime Minister is nerving himself to perform. The nature of this task may be gathered from the announcement Mr. Gladstone made on Monday. The First Lord of the Treasury will naturally have a word to say on Mr. Stanhope's Candahar motion, the division on which he hoped would be taken on the Friday night of the current week. Furthermore, Mr. Gladstone will, on April 4, make his financial statement for the year, and on April 7 introduce the Irish Land Bill. Then will follow a due reward to the attentive Commons in the acceptable shape of an Easter vacation, lasting from April 8 (the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race day) till April 25, when, however, the debate on the second reading of the principal Ministerial measure of the year will be forthwith begun.

The inglorious Transvaal War is at an end. General cheering greeted Mr. Gladstone's declaration on Tuesday, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's question, that "the Boers have substantially accepted the proposals of her Majesty's Government." The main points of the arrangement concluded between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders are these—The suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged; complete self-government promised to the Boers; a Royal Commission formed by Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Chief Justice De Villiers, to settle the frontier question and the provisions for the protection of natives; a British Resident to reside at the Transvaal capital; and the British garrisons to remain in the Transvaal towns until the final settlement. Pity the officials out there did not keep the Home Government better posted as to the real feeling of the Boers, so as to have prevented this useless war!

The hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire might fairly be supposed to feel more at home in the discussion of the Foot and Mouth disease than in dilating, with a department worthy of Mr. Turveydrop, upon those Eastern topics which he used to delight in endeavouring—not very successfully—to enlighten Mr. Gladstone upon. Mr. Chaplin (whose aristocratic features will be recognised in the sketch) on Tuesday found a night to introduce his motion to the effect that the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth disease rendered it advisable to slaughter foreign cattle at the port of landing. But the hon. member could not persuade the Ministry or the majority to countenance this proposed insertion of the thin end of the wedge of Protection. Some vivacity was noticeable, how-



ever, in the answers of Mr. Mundella and Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Government. Albert defeated, Mr. Chaplin was by no means disgraced. In fact, there were lively opposition cheers when it was found the resolution was only negatived by a majority of 58—205 to 147.

Agriculture had another innings on Wednesday, when the Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill came on for second reading. Mr. Chaplin again took the stage, and explained, with his usual clearness of articulation, that it was the purport of his measure to render operative the 1875 Agricultural Act of the late Ministry. Mr. Howard made his speech, but withdrew his amendment; and, after some discussion, Mr. Chaplin's bill was read the second time, without division. Sir T. Acland's No. 2 measure of the same nature was also read the second time, as was the Leases Bill; but the Sligo Re-enfranchisement Bill was rejected by 180 to 30 votes.

A personal matter was on Monday obtruded on the House, and explained away to the satisfaction of all concerned. To be "suspended" is not pleasant to any member—no matter what arrogant self-sufficiency may provoke the suspension. But when, as in the cases of Mr. Biggar and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, members have been "suspended" twice from the service of the House, the greater punishment looming in the future may well put them on their good behaviour. Mr. O'Donnell's second "suspension" took place in Committee on the 8th inst., when (as indicated in the appended sketch) the member for Dungarvan had, by order of the House, to retire to cool his heels in the Lobby, where the urbane Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Gossett, probably treated him with the courtesy it is his custom to show to Parliamentary exiles. Now, Mr. O'Donnell brought upon himself this punishment by taking up the cudgels on behalf of another Irish member, who had applied the O'Donnell epithet "beastly bellowing" to the ejaculations of members opposite him. The hon. member for Dungarvan on Monday made amends for many exhibitions of bad taste, and substantially apologised for the heat of his language. His motion declaring Dr. Lyon Playfair "under an erroneous impression" at the time could not be carried. But the moderation of his statement, couched in a manner which he might well adopt for the future, was recognised by the Prime Minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Dr. Playfair himself; and there this personal incident ended.



THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alison, Henry Sylvester, Chaplain of Salop County Asylum, to be Chaplain of Kent County Asylum, Maidstone.
Child, Alfred; Vicar of Ratley-on-Edgell, Warwickshire.
Dixon, Thomas Featherston; Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury.
Harvey, F. B., Rector of Cheddington; Rural Dean of Ivinghoe.
Jackson, W. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Paul's, Deptford; Vicar of Frindsbury, near Rochester.
Johnson, W. Cowper, Vicar of Pulloxhill; Rector of Yaxham.
Lee, G. E., Rector of St. Andrews, Jersey; Rector of St. Peter-Port.
Moore, D. K.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the River Humber.
Nisbet, M. A.; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Gloucester.
Payne-Smith, Robert; Vicar of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent.
Whiteford, Philip, Rector of Aylton, Ledbury; Chaplain to the Union Workhouse, Ledbury.—*Guardian*.

The festival of the Sons of the Clergy will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 18.

The resignation of the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., Canon of Worcester Cathedral, is announced.

The *City Press* states that Serjeant's Inn hall and chapel has been purchased by the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, who will make it the centre of their operations.

An anonymous donor has offered £1000, or one third of the amount required, to abolish the pew-rents and to rescat Christ Church, Warminster.

Last Saturday afternoon the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, near Manchester, was sent to prison for persisting in illegal Ritualistic practices for which he had been condemned.

A handsome three-light Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., representing the Crucifixion, has been placed in St. Thomas Church, Haverfordwest, to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Horn, Vicar of the parish.

Earl Nelson has formally handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury cathedral a sepulchral monument, which has been erected in the south aisle to the memory of the late Bishop Hamilton. The monument bears an effigy of the late Bishop executed in white statuary marble, and the style adopted is that of the thirteenth century.

In the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill, on Sunday, a special sermon was preached on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society by the Rev. H. Palitahquahong Chase, hereditary chief of the Ojibway tribe, president of the Grand Council of Indians, and the society's missionary at Muncy-town, Canada.

Miss L. Phillimore writes to say that the full sum of £465 has now been received for the Bishop Wilberforce confirmation memorial window in St. Mary's, Southampton, that the debt is paid, and the subscription-list is closed. Miss Phillimore thanks sincerely all those who have shared in this tribute to the memory of Bishop Wilberforce.

The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Vicar of Long Wittenham, near Abingdon, and Mrs. Clutterbuck celebrated their golden wedding recently. The whole of the parishioners were entertained at dinner, after which the venerable pair were presented with an antique silver salver and an illuminated address. Mr. Clutterbuck, who is also Rural Dean of Abingdon, has held his present vicariate upwards of half a century.

A meeting was held on the 17th inst. at Berwick-on-Tweed in furtherance of the scheme for the division of the diocese of Durham. The Archdeacon of Lindisfarne stated that by the Act of Parliament £50,000 was required as an endowment to guarantee an income of £3500 a year to the new Bishop of Newcastle. The Bishop of Durham has pro-

mised £1000 per annum, and has also contributed £3000 to the fund. The Ridley bequest amounted to £16,000, and the Duke of Northumberland has given £10,000. Altogether, £32,500 had been raised, so that £17,500 was still required. It was suggested that the name of the new see should be Lindisfarne, there having been a Bishop with that title from A.D. 635 to A.D. 990. Another meeting was held at which £200 was subscribed.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued given some particulars with regard to the curates of the Church of England for the year 1879:—In the thirty dioceses of England and Wales there are 11,186 incumbents resident, 1509 incumbents were non-resident, 387 curates in sole charge, and 4888 assistant curates. Of the curates in sole charge one received a stipend of £20, one of £30, three stipends of £40, thirty-two of £50, seventy-eight of £100, twenty-two of £200, and one curate in each case received sums of £250, £270, £290, and £300. The latter was the highest sum paid. The salaries and emoluments of the assistant curates are also given. Two get board and lodging for the services; two the pew rents; six, £1 per week; four, £10 a year; twenty-three, £20; fifteen, £30; twenty-nine, £40; ninety, £50; 439, £100; 1014 get £120; 1109 receive £150; 162 have £200; thirteen receive £250; and two get £300.

The governors of the Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation distributed on the 16th inst. their surplus income for the year 1880 amongst poor benefices. The number of benefices approved for augmentation was 103, of which 74 received one grant, 15 two grants, and 14 three grants; each grant consisting of a capital sum of £200. The contributions offered by those personally interested in the welfare of the benefices and the incumbents, or by diocesan and other societies, amounted in money and property to £33,324, making, with the bounty grants of £29,200, the total capital sum of £62,524. Four newly created benefices were without any secured income whatever; and the benefice highest in annual value was only £200. Legacies recently received have been found most valuable by the governors; their corporate funds would have been otherwise insufficient to meet the demands made upon them, and their usefulness consequently diminished. The board can accept gifts of real and personal estate, either for specified poor benefices or for the charitable purposes of the corporation.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its annual monthly meeting at the society's house on the 17th inst. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Dormans Land, near East Grinstead, £150, and Fulmeston-cum-Croxton, Norfolk, £80; rebuilding the church at Crowle, St. John, near Worcester, £100; enlarging accommodation in the churches at Cockett, near Swansea, £65; Croydon, £80; Eglwysrwr, Cardigan, £30; Limpinhoe, near Yarmouth, £40; Llanpumpaint, near Carmarthen, £25; Llanadwrn, near Penrath, Anglesey, £25; Priddy, near Wells, £50; Sedgford, near King's Lynn, £40; St. Brooke, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, £40; Tickhill, near Rotherham, £20; and Great Treffarn, near Haverfordwest, £15. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Timberscombe, near Dunster, Somerset, was increased from £20 to £30. Grants were also made from the special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Glais, Glamorgan, £40; Speinton, St. Albans, Notts, £20; and Pantyrheal, Briton Ferry, £20. The grant formerly made towards building a mission church at Ludlow was increased from £20 to £30. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Leonard's Church, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. G. C. Harrison Adam, De Bromes' Exhibitioner, Oriel College, has been awarded the Ireland Exhibition, open to members of that society.

The University Mathematical Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—The Senior Scholarship to A. Buchheim, B.A., Scholar of New College; the Junior Scholarship to L. J. Rogers, Scholar of Balliol; proxime accessit, J. Bewsher, Scholar of Balliol; honourably mentioned, T. J. Richards, Scholar of Merton. Lady Herschel's prize for Astronomy (awarded on the examination for the Senior Scholarship) to E. Buck, Scholar of Hertford College.

Henry McIntosh Cross, of Roysse's School, Abingdon, has been elected to an Abingdon Scholarship at Pembroke.

Mr. J. W. Mackail, Honorary Scholar and Warner Exhibitioner of the Balliol College, has been elected to the Prosser Exhibition in the same society. Proxime accesserunt, Mr. S. Alexander and Mr. P. S. Matheson, Scholars of the College.

CAMBRIDGE.

The gold medals given annually by his Grace the Chancellor of the University to the two students candidates for the Classical Tripos who prove themselves most proficient in classical learning have been adjudged as follows:—1. Harry Chester Goodhart, Trinity College; 2. Joseph Armitage Robinson, Christ's College. Highly distinguished in the examination:—William R. Roberts, King's College; Frederick Brooke Westcott, Trinity College.

The choral scholarship at King's has been adjudged to P. A. Thomas, formerly of Gloucester Cathedral School.

The yearly scholarships at Stationers' School have been assigned to the following pupils:—Edmund Hodgson Scholarship (£20) to J. Haslam; Charles Knight Scholarship (£20) to P. A. Catchpole; Thomas Brown Scholarship (£20) to C. R. Hall. Prizes presented by the Master of the Company, Alderman Figgins: First to C. A. Glenister (£10), second to W. E. Newton (£10).

If the condition of public affairs permit, Mr. Gladstone will probably take a sea voyage during the Easter recess.

Lord Beaconsfield has been confined to his house from a slight asthmatical cough, brought on by exposure to the recent east winds. He got much better on Tuesday.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins has, on the advice of his physicians, resigned his office in the High Court of Justice, and all causes assigned to his Lordship, together with the staff of clerks in chambers, have been transferred to Mr. Justice Fry.

Colonel Richard Wadeson, V.C., has been selected to succeed the late Colonel R. H. Gall, C.B., as Major and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Horace Smith, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, has been appointed Recorder of Lincoln, in the place of Mr. Justice Cave.

The Judicial Committee has decided in an appeal from Canada that the assessor of taxes was wrong in assessing the British North American Bank for income tax for 1875, when the bank sustained heavy losses, and made no profits.

HOME NEWS.

We understand that the London Financial Association has accepted the tender of Messrs. Jones and Barber for a lease for a long term of years of the Alexandra Palace and Park.

The Queen has approved of the staff appointment of Major William Kemmis, R.A., to be professor of artillery at the Royal Military Academy, vice Major Joseph Sladen, R.A.

The wife of Joseph Wright, a Chester cabman, has received notice that a brother, who died abroad, had left her £11,000.

Madame Antoinette Sterling has written an article on "How to Sing in Public," and Sir Julius Benedict has contributed a song, to the April number of the *Girl's Own Paper*.

The Exhibition of Labour-Saving Appliances at the Agricultural Hall has remained open another week, owing to the great interest taken by the public in the various charitable institutions there represented.

It is said that 500,000 copies of the revised version of the New Testament have been already manufactured in England, and 100,000 in New York, none of which can at present be sold.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, were in excess of the preceding week, the total being 1008 cattle, 20 sheep, 11,295 quarters of beef, 2566 carcasses of mutton, 1525 pigs.

The members of the joint Midland and North-Eastern Circuits have invited Mr. Justice Cave to a dinner to celebrate his recent elevation to the Bench, which will take place on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., in the Inner Temple Hall.

The Earl of Dunraven presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday night, when Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., gave an address on "Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration." The discussion was adjourned.

On Thursday evening a paper on "The Future Development of Electrical Appliances" was read by Professor John Perry to the Society of Arts. This paper was illustrated by experiments.

At Tuesday's meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, it was announced that of the three different systems of electric lighting which are to be tried in the streets and on the bridges, two will begin work on the 31st inst., the other a month later.

Mr. Prior, the representative of the working classes who was some time ago nominated by the Home Secretary to an Inspectorship of Factories, on Tuesday received his official appointment.

The following gentlemen were on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as Queen's Counsel—Mr. E. C. Clarkson, Dr. T. H. Tristram, Mr. H. C. Saunders, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, and Mr. John Forbes.

The Captain's Good-Service Pension of £150 a year, vacated by the retirement of Captain A. M. Buckle, has been awarded to Captain W. S. Brown, now Commodore at Jamaica. Vacant Naval Pensions of £50 a year for Lieutenants have been awarded to Retired Commanders W. M. Sanctuary and W. Vicary.

An open competition is announced by the Civil Service Commissioners, to be held in London on April 5 and following days, for one second-class clerkship in the office of the Examiner of Criminal Law Accounts. The salary is £150 per annum, rising annually by £15 to £300.

The Select Committee on Herring Brand (Scotland) met on Monday to choose their chairman and consider the course of proceedings. Mr. R. W. Duff (Banffshire) was appointed to preside, and the committee arranged to commence their inquiry on Monday next at two o'clock.

A general meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, the chair being taken by Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, president and director of the society. The Rev. Professor Samuel Beal read a paper on "Chinese Intercourse with India during the Seventh Century."

In the Queen's Bench the trial of the indictment in which Mr. Labouchere, M.P., is charged with having published a libel upon Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, was proceeding before Lord Coleridge and a special jury when our early edition was put to press.

Exeter Hall, in great part reconstructed and entirely redecorated, is to be formally reopened on the 29th inst., fifty years from the day when this famous home of "May Meetings," Sacred Harmonic Concerts, and political gatherings first opened its doors. The chair is to be taken by Lord Shaftesbury.

The London School Board on the 17th inst. received a report from one of its committees recommending various changes in the draught scheme which has been drawn up for the government of Dulwich College. A grant of £75 was made for the purchase of musical instruments for the boys' band on board the Shaftesbury training-ship.

Mrs. Gladstone on Tuesday presented the prizes at the Bow and Bromley Institute, Bow, to the successful members of the East London Horticultural Society. There was a crowded attendance, and the show of flowers and also of ferns and tropical plants, all grown in the district, was a remarkably beautiful one. The Rev. G. Howe presided.

Compensation to the amount of £200 was awarded on Tuesday, at Waterford, to a cattle-dealer named Blake for the malicious stabbing of his cattle. The grand jury also awarded two of its members, Mr. Congreve Rogers, J.P., and Captain Palliser, £70 and £40 respectively as compensation for malicious destruction of cattle and farm-buildings.

At a meeting in London last Saturday of representatives of Radical clubs it was resolved to form a new political association, under the title of the Democratic Confederation, with a programme embracing triennial Parliaments, payment of members, abolition of the House of Lords, the nationalisation of land, and the legislative independence of Ireland.

Railway companies have sometimes to pay heavy damages. Mrs. McCulloch, widow of Captain Alexander McCulloch, Kiltreagan, having raised an action against the Caledonian Railway Company for damages, her husband having been killed in a collision, between Glasgow and Paisley, on Sept. 8, has, without going to trial, accepted £6000, to be divided between herself and her seven children.

Mr. Roberts's action against the Corporation for his dismissal from the office of City Remembrancer came before the Master of the Rolls yesterday week in the form of an application for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from filling up the office. It was arranged that the motion should stand over for a fortnight, and it was intimated on behalf of the Corporation that the appointment to the office would be postponed.

A meeting of the citizens of London, convened by the Patriotic Association, was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, "to uphold the honour and interests of the British Empire," by expressing its views against the withdrawal from Candahar. Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., the Earl of Dunraven, Sir Henry Hoare, Lord Elcho, M.P., and Colonel Malleison.

John William Jackson, describing himself as an engineer, living in Cavendish-road, St John's-wood, was taken before the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court last Saturday. He had endeavoured to get into Buckingham Palace, avowedly to see her Majesty, as he claimed to be "the Emperor of France." As he continued to assert his claim to that Imperial distinction, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence of a surgeon who had seen him, to the effect that he was suffering from delusions, remanded him to the workhouse.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held last Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, when Mr. J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., read a paper on Meteorology, in which he analysed the causes of a variation of rainfall in the United Kingdom. In the discussion special remarks were made as to the causes and effects of the almost tropical rainfall that once obtained in these islands. Professor Bafour, F.R.S., will read a paper on the Visible Universe at the next meeting.

The first meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Domestic Economy Congress was held on Tuesday at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, to discuss with the Executive Committee the detailed arrangements for holding a congress in the month of June. It was resolved to adopt the divisions of the Education Code for the sections of the congress, and several ladies were proposed for the various sections. Weekly meetings are to be held until the time of the congress. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has joined the vice-presidents.

The annual poor-rate return for the year ended Lady Day, 1880, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The sum raised by poor rates throughout the whole of England during the year was £13,033,655; the receipts in aid, inclusive of £55,569, the Treasury subventions and payments for Government property, amounted to £967,857—forming a total receipt of £14,001,512. It is stated that £5,415,973, or more than one third of the whole poor rate now levied, is expended for "other purposes" than the relief of the poor.

A correspondent of the *Standard* points out the difference between the poisonous *Sium angustifolium*, or narrow-leaved water-parsnip, and the watercress, with which it is sometimes confounded. He says that, at a first glance, it is not unlike watercress, and he has often observed that children are inclined to gather it as such. Botanically the two plants are quite distinct; and it may be as well to add, for the guidance of those who are not able to appreciate the scientific distinction, that in the watercress the leaflets of each leaf are large at the top and become smaller as they descend; whereas in the poisonous plant, which so fatally resembles it, the leaflets are large below and become smaller as they ascend.

After the death of Miss Helen Gladstone last year, the administration of her estate was granted to the Premier and Sir Thomas Gladstone, her brother, in the belief that she had died intestate. Since then a will, dated in 1832, has been found, and some correspondence with Cardinal Wiseman, inclosing the draught of a will dated 1855. There was no evidence of the latter will having been executed, and the executors under the will of 1832 are dead. Accordingly, on Tuesday, in the Probate Court, the former letters of administration were revoked, and fresh letters were granted to the two gentlemen already named for the administration of the estate under the will.

Earl Delawarr has failed in his claim to prevent the commoners of Ashdown Forest, in Sussex, from cutting ferns in the forest and carting them to their farms. The forest was granted to the Earl's ancestor in 1661, and when litigation arose between the grantee and the commoners, thirty years later, a decree was made by which seven thousand five hundred acres were allotted to the owner of the soil, free from common rights, and six thousand four hundred acres were to remain uninclosed for the commoners. Lord Delawarr has lately claimed that the right of the commoners is only to the pasturage; but they satisfied the Court of Appeal on Monday of their user of the ferns for their farms for the last sixty years, and the decision of the Court was in their favour.

Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., was one of the speakers at a festival of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at Woolwich last Saturday night. Replying to the toast of "The Institutions of England," Mr. Broadhurst said he entered the House of Commons without wealth, influence, or friends other than of his own class, and no one could have been more courteously received and generously treated. In the House it mattered not what had been a man's position, nor what was the sphere of life in which he moved; if he had anything to say worth listening to he was sure of an attentive hearing, and in all rights and privileges he was the equal of the noblest and richest in the assembly. Therefore working men, if they chose to send to Parliament a representative from themselves, might know that he would be received with as much respect as if he were the son of a Duke or a millionaire.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen—including Sir J. McGarel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and several members of the Board, with their architect, G. Vulliamy, Esq.—assembled last Saturday at Messrs. Young and Co.'s Foundry, Eccleston-street, Pimlico, to witness the casting of the first of the two bronze Sphinxes which are to be placed one on each side of "Cleopatra's Needle" on the Victoria Embankment. About one o'clock Sir J. McGarel Hogg moved the lever whereby the molten metal was released and allowed to run into the mould, about eight tons of metal being melted for the work. Each Sphinx will be 19 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high; and its weight, about seven tons. The Sphinx is the work of Mr. C. H. Mabe, sculptor, of Westminster, who also modelled the four wings and pieces between, which are to be placed on the angles of "Cleopatra's Needle."

St. Patrick's Day was kept throughout the kingdom in the customary manner. There was a plentiful display of shamrock and green ribbon; and banquets, concerts, and balls were given by the various Irish societies. There was a grand high mass at St. Patrick's, Soho, and Cardinal Manning preached in the evening. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., speaking at the ninety-eighth anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick in the evening, said that although he considered the defective education of Ireland was due to its religious and political differences, he did not believe this to be wholly the fault of the people. There was, no doubt, such a desire for knowledge among them that, if every facility to that end were given, there would be less necessity for the application of compulsion than in England and Scotland. He hoped that when they met to celebrate the centenary of the society, the prosperity of Ireland would not be a matter to look forward to in the future, but its present and certain possession. The Earl of Donoughmore presided, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lord Dunraven also took part in the proceedings. During the evening subscriptions to the amount of about £830 were received in aid of the charity. A large number of soldiers belonging to the 18th Royal Irish and Irishmen belonging to other corps celebrated the day by creating a disturbance in Short-street, Aldershot. There were large meetings in celebration of the day at Sheffield, Newcastle, and elsewhere, and in most of the large towns in

Scotland. In Ireland the day was kept as a general holiday, and passed off quietly. In consequence of the assassination of the Czar, St. Patrick's ball will not take place at the Castle, Dublin, until the 30th inst.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Cordwainers' Company have contributed twenty-five guineas to the Exeter Hall Adaptation Fund.

Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the next dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, on June 18.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., opened a coffee tavern at Newport, Isle of Wight, last week. He said the question of temperance was one of overwhelming national importance.

Lord Lathom presided at the annual dinner of the Railway Officers and Servants' Association, last week, at the City Terminus Hotel; the subscriptions amounting to £1376.

The committee of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road and Margate, announce that deaf and dumb children are now received into the Asylum at the age of seven instead of eight years and a half, as formerly.

The board of management of the Asylum for Idiots gave their thirty-fourth dinner on Tuesday at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., presided. The subscriptions and donations amounted to nearly £2000.

Lord Aberdare presided (in the absence of the Duke of Connaught) at the twenty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Hospital for Sick Children held at Willis's Rooms on the 16th inst. The result of an appeal for support was an aggregate contribution of upwards of £2000.

His Excellency, Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, opened a free public library at Worcester on the 16th inst., the occasion being celebrated with much popular rejoicing. At the luncheon which followed a congratulatory telegram from Worcester, Massachusetts, was read.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided last Saturday evening at the annual festival in aid of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham, and warmly commended the work of the institution to public support. Subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to about £1550.

The annual balance-sheet of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund has been issued. During the year ending with February £1661 was distributed: £1479 as allowance of relief to widows and others dependent on the fund, and £23 for medical attendance.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the Middle-class Schools Corporation held last week at the Mansion House. The Council reported that the average number of scholars in attendance during the past year had been eleven hundred and fifty, which was slightly below that of the previous year. The committee have entered into arrangements to establish laboratories and lecture-rooms for the teaching of technical science. Testimony was borne by several speakers to the high discipline of the school and to the excellence of its education.

Under the presidency of the Postmaster-General, the tenth annual meeting of the Post Office Orphan Institution was held on the 16th inst. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Fawcett expressed his belief that no institution could do good to the people which was not based on the principle of self help. He condemned those who were in receipt of good incomes and yet made no provision for their families; and as regards the Orphan Home, he enlarged on its usefulness, to which he pointed as a reason for extending it increased support.

Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, M.P., presided on Monday evening at the one hundred and third anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London. There were nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen present. In giving the toast of the evening, the chairman remarked upon the objects of the society, and pointed out that the scope of the good works it accomplished was confined only by a want of means. The objects of the society are to preserve the martial spirit, language, dress, music, and antiquities of the ancient Caledonians; to preserve from oblivion the valuable remains of Celtic literature; to establish and support schools in the Highlands of Scotland; to relieve distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and to promote the improvement and general welfare of the northern parts of the kingdom.

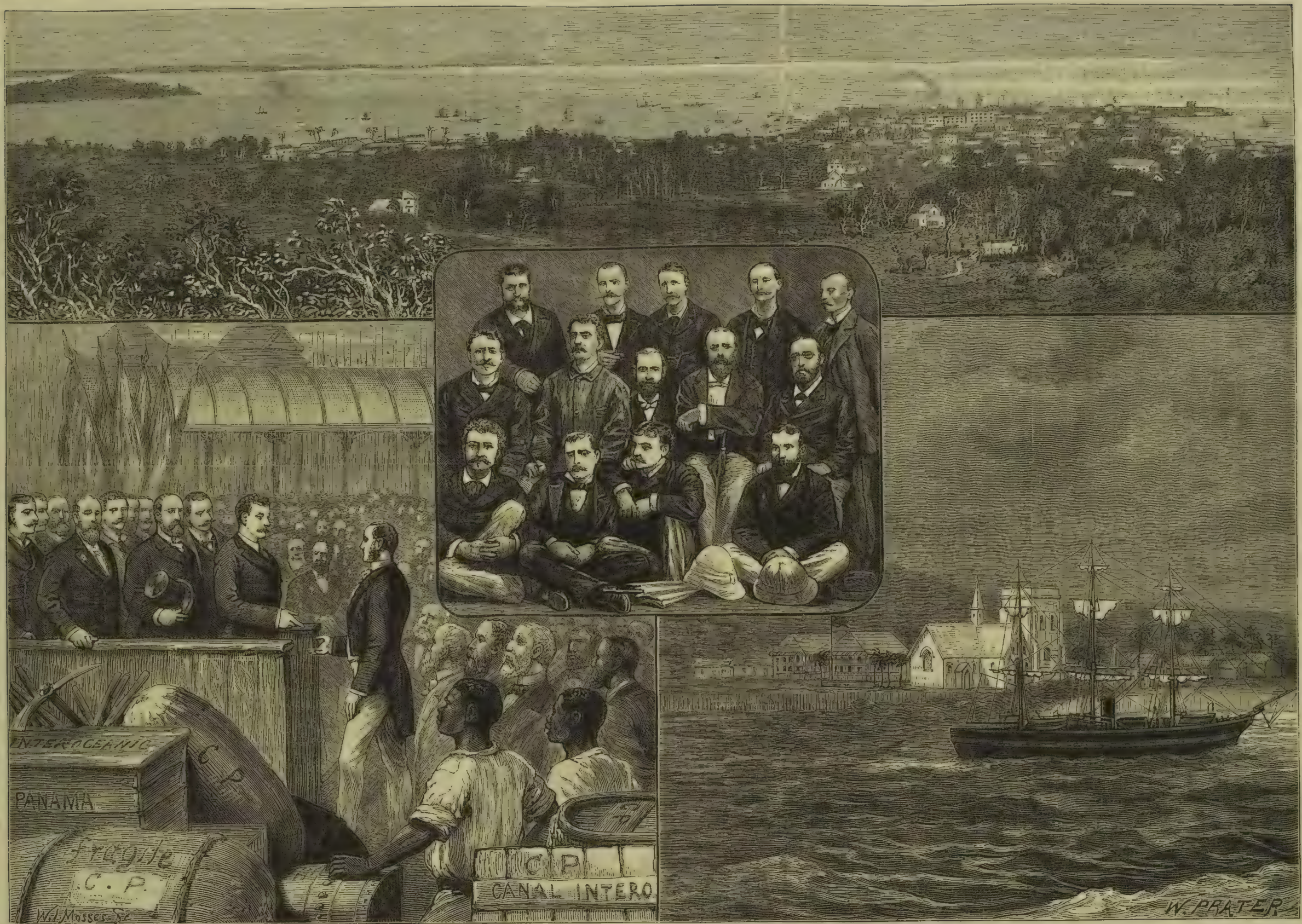
THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL.

Our Illustrations, from sketches by Captain Chamberlaine-Bey, Secretary to the Directors of this great undertaking, shows the scenes at Colon (Aspinwall), the Atlantic seaport of the Isthmus passage, on Jan. 30, when the steamer Lafayette, of the French Transatlantic Company, brought the staff of civil engineers commissioned to perform the works preliminary to cutting the ship canal designed by M. de Lesseps from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. They were met at landing by the Mayor of Colon and other municipal and official persons, with some representatives of the Government of the Columbian Federal Republic, who presented addresses of welcome and congratulation. The members of the engineering staff are Messrs. Armand Reclus, Chamberlaine-Bey, G. Blanchet, A. Harel, G. Morel, J. Weber, G. Roux, G. Clavenaa, L. Verbrughe, L. Fontan, F. Pidona, L. de Cazenave, S. Guignard, and P. Sosa, names which have quite an international aspect. The sketches represent the harbour of Colon, with part of the town, the church and the British Consulate; the vessel lying in the harbour; the landing of the engineers from Europe, and their reception by the local authorities. We have already given some account of the arrangements that have been made for proceeding with this important work.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Commission in Scotland has been fixed to take place in the last week of April, at Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

It is proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to hold a Special Loan Exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art in the South Kensington Museum during the coming summer months. A committee of advice has been formed; and the first meeting, at which Prince Leopold presided, took place last Saturday in the museum.

The Chester Election Commissioners have issued their report. They say that the constituency, as a whole, is not corrupt, but about two thousand voters out of five thousand nine hundred are open to be influenced by corrupt practices. The Mayor and two magistrates are scheduled as bribers, besides twelve members of the Corporation. The expenditure of the Liberals was £448, and that of the Conservatives £3900.—Mr. Justice Grove and Mr. Justice Bowen, the Judges appointed to hear the petition against Mr. Powell's return, reached Wigan on Tuesday afternoon, and were received by the Mayor, Town Clerk, and officials. The inquiry was opened on Wednesday morning.



THE PANAMA CANAL: ARRIVAL OF THE ENGINEERS AT COLON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



SKETCHES AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

It is very seldom that English dramatists in the selection of their subjects embody the very spirit and essence of the times, and use their position to satirize the follies or the vices of society. The French are very fond of doing it; and of recent years Alexandre Dumas and Victorien Sardou have given the world no work that is not flavoured with the subject-matter of everyday controversy. Dangerous, no doubt, and extremely delicate is the task that the stage satirist sets himself when he uses the theatre as his platform; and it is possible that the examiner of stage plays might object to pass the kind of ridicule that was ready and easy of application. On one occasion he did forbid a translated French work destined to prove that female luxury led to immorality. "The Happy Land," no doubt, was a successful satire, though in that case costume and caricature of living statesmen were necessary to give it point; and "Diplomacy" directly touched upon the complications arising out of the Eastern Question. The success of Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Colonel" will probably give rise to many more bright and amusing social satires; though in such cases a light hand is essential, and good nature imperative.

The affectation of æstheticism as practised in certain art-circles is the keynote of the humorous idea. Mr. Du Maurier, in *Punch*, was the first to tilt good-naturedly at this society conceit; Mr. Maude and Mr. Postlethwaite became as well known to *Punch* readers of to-day as our old friends Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Caudle, or Mr. and Mrs. Naggleton, and the worship of the lily and the sunflower was instantly a subject for persistent banter. It is a question whether the satire was not a little premature. The world is large, and the more brainless of the æsthetic school are in a miserable minority; the art-jargon considered so exquisitely funny to some is Greek to all but the artistically initiated, and there was always the danger that, in ridiculing the brainless and affected, it was possible to throw cold water on an intellectual movement that has brought beauty and good taste to our homes in thousands of decorative designs and an improved style of what may be fairly called Victorian architecture. But Mr. Du Maurier could not resist laughing at the effeminate men who could "lunch on a lily," or the wan and wasted women who dreamed of "living up to a china tea-pot;" and Mr. Burnand, with an equally strong sense of humour, though in a different direction, thought he would follow it up in action on the stage.

He remembered an old French play, the "Mari à la Campagne," which had done good service on the stage as "A Serious Family." It was a witty satire on hypocrisy. A Chadband or Stiggins had got influence over the female portion of a family; and the puritanical element was so distasteful to the husband that he was driven to evil courses thereby, from which he was only rescued by repentance and promises of amendment all round. Mr. Burnand conceives that Dick Forrester, a young fellow who sincerely loves his pretty wife, can be driven away from home disgusted at sad-coloured walls, lilies in blue jars, sunflowers in Dunmore pottery, and a rampant form of aggressive æstheticism. The house is taken possession of by the apostle of the school, one Lambert Streyke, who is a ready talker but an arch-impostor; and matters go so far that an old American friend of Dick Forrester's, one Colonel Wood, is turned out of the æsthetic house because he is an unbeliever and a Philistine. Dick may have some excuse, but his conduct is not without suspicion. When he pretends to go on fishing excursions he is flirting with pretty widows as an unmarried man; but the Colonel, who has loved the pretty widow long ago, is the *deus ex machina* who reconciles the silly young husband and wife, banishes the impostors, and, wonder of wonders, converts a home in which a certain phase of art had some footing, into a nest of determined and arrogant Philistinism—in other words, unredeemed vulgarity. The types selected by our Artist are easily recognised. One of the prettiest attitudes in the play is when Dick Forrester takes his wife to his arms, both promising mutual amendment and good faith, though the poor lady is condemned to *coyant* unbecoming dresses, instead of the old gold robe and emerald green hat that so suits the Veronese tresses of Miss Myra Holme. Naturally, we have Basil Giorgione (Mr. Rowland Buckstone), the nephew of the art-impostor, adorning a lily in a glass, and Lambert Streyke (Mr. Flockton), the poetaster, shaking his fist, tearing his hair, and bewailing the fate of his undelivered lecture. The she-dragon of all witty comedies is the mother-in-law, and she is embodied by Lady Tompkins, who, seated at a table in a rapt attitude, gazes on a sunflower. The gay and gushing Nellie, tomboy in manner and Philistine at heart, who looks charmingly as represented by Miss C. Grahame, but insists that "she looks like one of Marcus Ward's Christmas cards," and is chaffed by the street boys, completes the æsthetic circle. Philistinism on our artist's pictures boasts the famous American Colonel, played to perfection by Mr. Coghan, with a reserve, a quiet, and a polished decision quite new to the English stage; and Mrs. Blythe, the merry widow, who is enchantingly represented by Miss Amy Roselle. "Have you seen his 'Pan by the River?'" means out Mrs. Forrester to her unæsthetic friend the widow, meaning a poet and his masterpiece. The way in which Miss Roselle caps the question with "What?" is one of the funniest moments of this witty play. Opinions differ as to its necessity and motive; but that it makes crowded audiences roar with laughter there can be no question.

The little cleverly-written play by Sydney Grundy called "In Honour Bound" is borrowed from one solitary idea in Scribe's comedy "Une Chaine," and shows how necessary it is for young ladies to burn their love-letters, whether married or single. They do not always find such trusting and honourable men as Sir George Carlyon (Edgar Bruce), who, like a good fellow, burns the record of his wife's weakness, and earns her love.

C. S.

It has been definitely arranged that the next annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., shall be held at Bedford. It will occupy the last few days of July, commencing with Tuesday, the 26th, and will last about a week. Last year the institute held their congress at Lincoln, and in 1879 at Taunton.

A report has been issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies respecting the industrial and provident societies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The tables show that in England at the end of 1879 there were 898 societies, having 497,803 members; that the sales of goods amounted to £17,618,033; the stock in trade at the end of the year was £2,458,087; the balance of profit amounted to £1,673,027; and the share capital was £5,325,119. In Wales there were forty-nine societies, with 5001 members; sale transactions, £161,861; stock in trade, £22,932; the profit was £14,293; and the share capital, £39,861. In Scotland there were 232 societies, having 68,967 members; the sales amounted to £2,549,565; stock in trade, £370,510; balance of profit, £253,152; and share capital, £373,728. In Ireland there were six societies, with 537 members; sales in 1879, £17,170; profits, £1482; and share capital, £7615.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The opening of Four Oaks Park—the "Sandown of the North," as it has been called—took place in magnificent weather, and though the arrangements were scarcely as complete as they will be hereafter, everything passed off most successfully. The stands, saddling paddock, weighing-room, &c., are simply perfect, and the course is very picturesque; but a little more of the grand old timber must be sacrificed before the approaches to the stands are as wide as could be wished, and when the old house which stands in the centre of the ground has been pulled down, a view of every part of each race will be obtainable. The racing on both days was very good, and there was an immense attendance of spectators on the first day, and a very good one on Saturday. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase excited a great deal of interest, and Pride of Prussia, who won after a punishing race with Llanfrehfa and Baker Pasha, stayed wonderfully well for a young horse. Highland Mary (11 st. 3 lb.) was once more backed very heavily for the Grand Annual Steeplechase, but she has had quite enough of it during the past few weeks, and, nearly falling over the last flight of hurdles, left old Quibble (11 st. 5 lb.) to plod on alone. A capital field of fourteen turned out for the big hurdle-race on Saturday last, and George Albert (11 st. 5 lb.) was backed for an immense amount of money. He ran prominently for a mile and a half, but dropped out of it directly they began to race in earnest. Then Harbinger (12 st. 6 lb.) looked very dangerous, and held the lead until they were well over the last hurdle, when he was challenged by Beauchamp II. (11 st. 12 lb.), and, running rather unkindly, was beaten cleverly at the finish. The Paget Hunters' Flat Race was a very easy affair for Sirdar, whose gallop at Croydon in the previous week had evidently done him a great deal of good, and the other events may be passed over without comment.

Promoters of race-meetings evidently determined to take full advantage of the first week of the season, and six days' sport must really satisfy the most insatiable of turfites. The majority of them, indeed, steadily set their faces against beginning on a Monday, and the attendance at Lincoln on that day was a very small one. Those who were absent missed very little. Archer and Fordham each won the first race in which they had a mount, and the former squeezed Tower and Sword home a short head in front of Grace in the most marvellous fashion; indeed, fifty yards from the judge's box, she appeared to be drawing away from him at each stride, and it did not seem possible that he could ever catch her again. On Tuesday, Kaleidoscope only ran moderately in the Blankney Plate, and did not give much encouragement to the backers of the Russley stable for the great event. Only eleven two-year-olds ran for the Brocklesby Stakes, which is scarcely the average number of former years. Isabel, the favourite, cut up badly, but Belle Lurette won in such style that, unless the others are very bad indeed, she will do Sir George Chetwynd good service this season. It is doubtful if 10 lb. more on her back would have stopped her, as Archer never really asked her to gallop. She is a very pretty filly by Pero Gomez—La Belle Helene, and is, therefore, half sister to Ghone, who was so invincible last spring.

The Lincolnshire Handicap, run on Wednesday, turned out a big success, the field numbering no less than thirty-six starters, the largest on record since the race was instituted, and resulted in a very easy victory for Mr. W. S. Crawford's Buchanan, by Strathconan—Flurry (4 years, 6 st. 10 lb.), the American representative, Mistake (7 st. 2 lb.), being second, and Post Obit (7 st. 3 lb.) third. The winner was steered with great judgment by the light weight of the stable, little Gallon, who did not attempt to go to the front until half the journey had been traversed, when he shot out full of running, and, drawing right away, finally won in the commonest of canthers by fully ten lengths, the rest pulling up seeing pursuit of the grey was hopeless.

Mr. Chandos Pole has been elected master of the Meynell Hunt, in succession to Lord Waterpark, resigned. The subscribers guarantee a fund of £2000 per annum, and the new master undertakes to hunt the country four days weekly.

The final heat of the Championship of England Cup for pigeon-shooting was left to Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, and once more the former proved successful. Both men shot much better than in their match, the winner killing seventy-nine out of one hundred, while Mr. Scott brought down five less in the same number. Their exhibition of glass-ball shooting, which has attracted large crowds to the Aquarium each evening, terminated on Saturday. The Doctor broke 9737 out of 9950, and Mr. Scott was only two behind him, each man doing far more than was expected of him.

England met Scotland in the annual football-match under Rugby Union rules, on Saturday last. The play on both sides was extremely brilliant, and, after a desperate game, the contest ended in a draw, each team scoring one goal and one try.

The annual competition of the St. Andrew's University Golf Club for the club medals was decided last Saturday. After a keen contest, the silver medal was gained by Mr. R. Forgan, with a score of 94, while Lord Carnegie and Mr. F. Boothby tied for the second at 96. On playing off the tie Lord Carnegie secured it with the low score of 86.

Joseph Bennett and Frederick Shorter will play for the billiard championship held by the former, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Shorter has been doing very well in practice, but we do not fancy that the cup will change hands at present.

F. Levett, the jockey, died on Wednesday morning at St. Thomas's Hospital. It will be remembered that Boreas fell with Levett in the Cardinal Hurdle Handicap at Sandown on Feb. 22 last and broke his leg; amputation being thought necessary.

An exhibition of great interest to lovers of art has begun in Holland. This is a loan collection of Low Country masters, which will be open at the Hague till the end of next month.

Last Saturday Messrs. Christie sold a number of water-colour drawings and pictures, the property of the late Mr. Ward, of Nottingham, the day's sale realising upwards of £8000. To-day the same firm sell Mr. Daniel Roberts's collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings.

Mr. Charles Dickens announces the intended publication of a new journal under the once familiar title, "Household Words." A large portion of its contents will be devoted to fiction, and the remainder to subjects suggested by its title. The price of the new "Household Words" will be one penny, and the first number is to appear on April 30.

Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt, by Mr. Ruskin (The Fine-Art Society). This is a republication in a quarto form, with twenty autotype illustrations, of the pamphlet by Mr. Ruskin that appeared on the exhibition of the drawings of William Hunt and Samuel Prout at the publishers' gallery in Bond-street, and which—both pamphlet and exhibition—we have already noticed. The autotype process is obviously better adapted to the reproduction of the drawings of Prout than those of Hunt; hence a large majority of the illustrations are from the former.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

About 5000 of the metropolitan Volunteers were engaged last Saturday in battalion and skirmishing drill in the parks, at Wimbledon, and other open spaces round London.

Application has been made to the War-Office authorities by most of the metropolitan corps to take part in the Easter Monday Review. It is estimated that 17,941 men will be present, of whom 1456 are artillery, 1352 engineers, and 15,133 infantry.

The fifth annual assault of arms of the Artists' Rifles took place last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall. Amongst the special features may be mentioned the cavalry sword exercise by a squad of the regiment, and the bayonet and cutlass exercise by a detachment of the Naval Volunteers. Corporal-Major Macpherson (Royal Horse Guards) performed some clever sword feats, and distinguished himself with the foil and the rapier. There was a capital bout with foils between Sergeant Forbes-Robertson and Private Norman-Forbes.

The South London Rifle Club held two competitions during the past week. In the first Sergeant Manzie, West Kent Rifles, and Captain Knight, 23rd Middlesex, were successful with 80 and 74 points respectively with the Snider at Queen's ranges, whilst in the second Corporal Butcher was to the fore with 87 points under similar conditions.

The prizes won by the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers at the recent competition were distributed on Tuesday afternoon, in Lincoln's Inn Hall, by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company. The prizes included the Battalion Challenge Cup, the Benchers' Challenge Cup, the St. Leonard's Cup, the Efficiency Challenge Cup, a field glass, and a salver, the whole of which were won by Private King, of E company; the Brewster Challenge Cup, which went to Corporal Gayer; Mr. James's Cup, awarded to Lieutenant Clarke, of E company; the Cotton Cup, won by Sergeant R. Glen, of C company; the Wimbledon Challenge Cup, won by Lieutenant Sankey, of C company; Captain Deane's Challenge Badge, by Lieutenant A. Glen, of C company; Colonel Sargent's Challenge Cup for Recruits, by Private Gethin, of B company; the Captain's Challenge Cup for A company, by Corporal Blackburn; the Cotton Cup for B company, by Private Gethin; the Dixon Cup for C company, by Sergeant Spencer; the Ford Salver for C company, by Corporal Bradford; the Company Brewster Challenge Cup for D company, by Private Palmer; and the Officers' Prizes for D company, by Sergeant-Major Simonds and Acting Corporal Parnell. The gallant General complimented the corps on its efficiency, and congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer on commanding so fine a body of men.

The annual return of volunteer corps just issued affords an interesting comparison, the principal features of which are a diminution of the mounted volunteers and a great increase in the effective strength of all the other branches of the force. In 1863 the total establishment had reached 226,156, of whom just 50 per cent were returned as efficient, the mounted men reaching a total of 1932 men. In 1870 the total establishment had risen to 244,966, and the percentage of efficiency to 88.02, but the light horse and mounted rifles had dwindled to 1355 men, all told, of whom but 806 were returned as effective. Last year the establishment strength stood at 243,516, with a total of 206,537 enrolled, and an effective strength of 196,938, or 95.35 per cent of those enrolled. The light horse had become reduced to 486 men enrolled, and the mounted rifles to 51, the effectives being respectively 198 and 42. The maximum establishment, as well as the highest percentage of effective men, was reached in 1879, the former amounting to 245,185, and the latter to 95.75.

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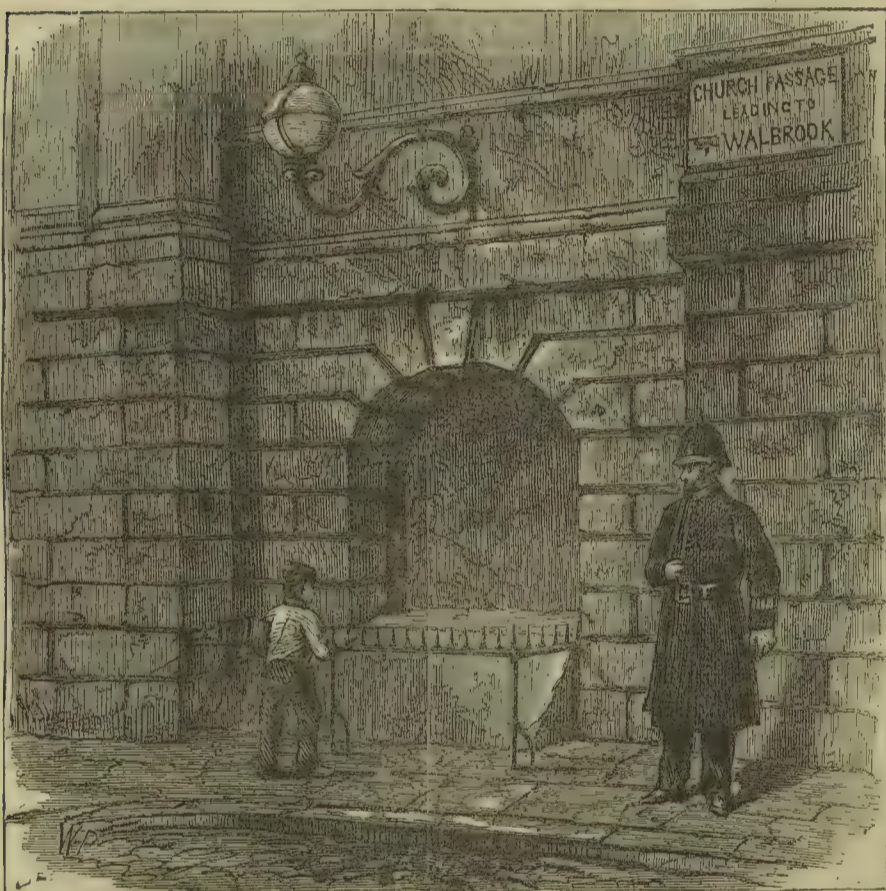
Some Illustrations of this calamitous visitation of nature, which took place on Friday, the 4th inst., and which caused the loss of 120 lives, were given in our last week's publication. We now add to them a few supplied by photographs showing the ruins of the Church of the Purgatorio, in the little town of Casamicciola, and those of the Spezieria and the street of Santa Barbara, with parties employed in searching for the dead bodies, which were carried away by gangs of Neapolitan convicts or criminals under sentence of penal servitude, who are still called "galley-slaves," though now under a different kind of prison discipline. Three hundred houses were destroyed; and for the shelter of the houseless people a number of little wooden huts have been put up. The inhabitants were unwilling to be removed from the site of their former homes, as they mostly possess little orchards of olives and fruit, or vine-

yards, over which it is necessary to have a vigilant eye. The wooden huts, therefore, will be dispersed in places where they are most wanted. One of the inhabitants of a street which suffered severely relates the following anecdotes:—A young girl was holding a little brother in her arms, when all at once she saw the house falling about her. She had just time to throw the baby out of a window, when she was buried under the masonry and killed, while the baby was picked up alive outside. The body of a shoemaker was found still seated, with his awl and thread in his hand, in the act of sewing up a boot. He had died of suffocation. In another instance, three old women were sitting spinning when the house crumbled. A strong beam just above their heads sustained a large portion of the falling roof, and the three women were afterwards saved. In another house a baker's boy, seeing the walls giving way, got into an empty oven, the back

of which was split open, and through the aperture thus made the boy put out his head and made signs, which were soon perceived, and he was speedily dug out. Most of the scholars of the Municipal School had left it at one o'clock. At five minutes past the building fell, killing a chemist and his son who were standing near the door. The Church of the Purgatorio was entirely destroyed; the decorations and organ lay in the middle of the ruins, broken into a thousand pieces, but a statue representing a soul in purgatory, which was in a niche above the door, was found uninjured, and turned completely round on its pedestal. Of course the people cried "A miracle!" A young man belonging to a family of Casamicciola was a student in Naples, had been sent for to come home, arrived at twelve o'clock on the day of the earthquake, and an hour after perished, together with the whole of his family.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE MANSION HOUSE.

The alarming and perplexing discovery, on the night of Wednesday in last week, reported in part of our last impression, has continued to occupy the attention of the London police authorities. A box containing nearly 40 lb. of gunpowder, with a fuse by which it was to have been exploded, wrapped in brown paper already ignited and smouldering, which would presently have set fire to the fuse, was found in a recess of the east wall of the Mansion House, about half an hour before midnight. The police-constable on night duty, Samuel Cowell, instantly extinguished the smouldering paper, and took the box to the police station in Bow-lane. It was a flat wooden box, like a common deal packing-case, strongly bound with iron hoops, but with a round hole in the middle, from which the fuse protruded; this box was made into a brown paper parcel, 24 in. square, and 5 in. deep, and was set up on end against the wall of the recess. Our Illustration shows the exact place in which it was found, which is in Church-passage, a narrow alley that leads from George-street, out of St. Swithin's-lane, to Walbrook, passing the garden wall at the back of Messrs. Rothschild's premises, and St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook. George-street makes an angle with Mansion-house-place, which separates the east end of the Mansion House from the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths. The only entrance to the Mansion House on that side is a gateway leading to the cells in which prisoners are confined during the daily sitting in the Justice-room, and from which door convicted or remanded prisoners are removed when the Court rises. The Mansion House was built in 1737, from the designs of George Dance, upon the site of the old Stocks or Dried-fish Market in Walbrook. The first stone was laid by Lord Mayor Perry in 1739, and the building was completed in 1752, the first Lord Mayor who resided there being Sir Crispe Gascoigne, an ancestor of Lord Salisbury. The windows of the State drawing-rooms extend along the greater part of the Mansion House on its eastern front, and below them to the south



RECESS IN WHICH THE POWDER WAS PLACED.

is the Egyptian Hall, the scene of many historical and important gatherings during more than a hundred years past. The Egyptian Hall was designed by the Earl of Burlington, and is so called from its accordance with the "Egyptian Hall" described by Vitruvius. The stained-glass windows of this hall are rendered conspicuous from the outside by the bulky apparatus fixed there to illuminate them on the occasions of the Lord Mayor's banquets, one of which would have been given on the night of the attempted outrage but for the Czar's death. These gas-fitting contrivances on the exterior would enable the conspirators to see the hall's exact position in the building. Beneath the east window, which depicts the incident of William Walworth quelling a mob of insurgents by stabbing their leader, Wat Tyler, is the recess shown in our Illustration, fenced in by an iron railing. It was formerly the opening of an old window that had been built up; and the ledge upon which the box was put had been the window-sill. The place is very lonely and deserted at night, but the police-constable goes by it every quarter of an hour. The box, when opened at the police station, was found to contain, besides the gunpowder, a quantity of stuffing, which consisted of part of an old carpet bag, some brown paper, two American newspapers, one Glasgow and one Irish newspaper of recent date, and a linen bag, in which the powder had evidently been first kept. On one of the journals was an address in London to which it had been posted. But for the policeman's opportune discovery, a very serious explosion would have occurred. The result would probably have been more disastrous to the surrounding dwelling-houses than to the Mansion House, where the walls are in some places as much as 10 ft. thick. The City police, of whom Colonel Fraser, C.B., and Major Bowman are the chiefs, are in communication on the subject with the Home Office authorities and the Criminal Investigation Department, and a reward of £100 has been offered by the Corporation of London.

Mr. Shirley Hibberd gave a lecture on the history and peculiarities of the tulip in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday. At the same time there was an exhibition of hyacinths, tulips, amaryllis, cyclamens, and other spring flowers. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played a selection of music.

FINE ARTS. THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The level, at least of the workmanship, is almost, if not quite, as high in the exhibition just opened at this gallery as in former years. But it must be confessed that Continental art generally is less serious, reserved, and noble in its aims than formerly. We are reminded of this by the contrast presented by many of the newly painted pictures here, and a few select, though generally small examples of Jules Breton, Corot, Jules Dupré, Théodore Rousseau, Diaz, and Daubigny, which also form part of the collection. The well-regulated mastery and sober charms of these painters never pall; we return to them with new zest; they fill the mind, yet allow it repose. It is such painting that lives, because instinct with thought and individuality, and it is such that makes the history of art. The characteristics, however, of these masters are so well known that we need not refer to the particular examples; yet we cannot refrain from mentioning the "Brittany Peasant Girl" (49) and "The Haymaker" (185), by Jules Breton, so strongly confirmatory of our remarks are they. Here are two simple peasant girls, true to nature and the local type as can be, and represented by means so devoid of all affectation or pretension to skill, that we never even think of the quality of the painting, and yet so penetrative is the sympathy of the artist with these lowly toilers that their pensive faces acquire a most touching pathos, and they assume a dignity that seems to affiliate them with all that is grand and noble in humanity—ay, even with the sybils of Michael Angelo. Millet was a cognate genius; and his peasants, while analogously true to nature, had much of a similar poetical and often grandiose style.

Abroad, as well as at home, there is too much of fashion in art. So soon as an original or daring artist appears—such as Fortuny, Israels, and Munkacsy—his peculiarities are copied *ad nauseam*. The whilom sober, homely German painter is now producing the furniture or boudoir picture in imitation of the more artificial and frivolous of the French painters, but with a more clumsy demonstrativeness that oversteps the *finesse* usually controlling the *chic* of the Frenchman. There are instances by Kuhl, Kiesel, and others in this exhibition, which, small as it is, reflects the foreign schools with even more than usual completeness.

Nevertheless, after all drawbacks, there are many works here (that have already appeared at the last Paris Salon or are fresh from the easel) distinguished by a well-trained skill and a conscientious careful completeness that it would be difficult to match in our own school. Among these we are disposed to assign to the first place of the front rank "The Courtyard of the Doge's Palace," by the Munich Professor L. C. Müller. The scene is enlivened by numerous figures in costumes of the sixteenth century, the foremost group consisting of a bronzed Oriental Prince, with a suite of attendants, and two Venetian youths pointing out the wonders of the famous *cortile*. Summer sunlight throws its splendour over the sumptuous costumes and glorious architecture; and seldom have we seen an effect so powerfully rendered and at the same time so right in impression. The colouring, too, is magnificently fine;

and the execution has a degree of breadth very rarely attained concurrently with the same attention to minute physiognomical traits and other details. If Professor Müller does not impress as an original spontaneous inventor or exponent of his art, his technical skill is so mature, manly, and consummate that one can ask for nothing more before his works. Another very remarkable picture is by the young Spanish painter Luis Jimenez. It represents in an admirably arranged composition the stately antechamber of a Minister, crowded with courtiers and others waiting audience of the great man. Here are fashionable foplings in white and many coloured satins, taking snuff and dispensing scandal to a group of other hangers-on and idlers; there sturdy, honest-looking country applicants yawning or dozing, weary with long waiting; here a widow, sitting sadly by her son; and there, scattered about the room, many others. A blind old veteran walks hitherward with a face of rueful disappointment from the audience chamber, leaning on his pale, pretty daughter; while yonder, towards it trips with confident step a smug and portly Jesuit. The subject reminds one of the late Mr. E. M. Ward's picture of Dr. Johnson in the antechamber of Lord Chesterfield. The figures are as well drawn as conceived; the colouring is likewise very good, except that it is a trifle too transparent and thin. By the gifted brother (we believe) of this artist, known as Jimenez-y-Aranda, there are two or three small single-figure pictures, of which No. 13, an old fellow in a huge nightcap "culling simples" in a wood, is specially noteworthy for its exquisite draughtsmanship, though the greens and blues have an undesirable coldness, referable to the influence of Fortuny. To the same school belongs a little gem of graceful fancy and dainty execution by V. Capobianchi, "Dolce far Niente" (102); another small picture of a lady on a sofa, called "Abandon" (203), by Boldini—marvellous for spirit of handling, and colouring at once deep and splendid; and a sketch of a girl at the piano (52), by R. de Madrazo.

Among the more prominent pictures are two landscapes by Heffner of the flats and shallows at a mouth of the Rhine or the Elbe, which fully support the reputation the artist has won at this gallery. But perhaps even more artistic in its delicate truthfulness is his view "Near Munich" (59), with a lovely effect of dawn. "Les Batteurs d'œillettes en Picardie," a

large picture by the French painter Salmson, though able enough in some respects, seems somewhat out of place in this gallery. The overpowering mottled grey sky, "coming forward," as it does, towards the horizon, is too strongly contrasted with the even more than usual blackness of the shadows. "L'Offrande à Dieu" (191), by E. Buland, another picture from the last salon, showing a tattered old peasant dropping his mite into the hands of a white-robed nun seated beside her rose-decked shrine, has rare merit, despite the coldness of the colouring and the insufficiency of shadow. The pious old man is a most pathetic figure, and beautifully designed. Of much more robust fibre is A. Maignan's extremely broad, solid, and masculine, though imperfectly modelled, picture of Fredegonde and Chilperic beside their dying son Chlodobert, whom they have placed before St. Medard's tomb in St. Denis—which might serve as a sequel to Mr. Alma Tadema's Academy picture of last year. J. Bertrand's "Wandering Minstrels" (57) is disappointing: the colouring is rich, no doubt, but the figures are ill drawn and disjointed. A cattle-piece by Van Marke, rich in colour and effect, as usual; a small "Interior of a Mosque" (34), intense in tone, by Pasini; a clever, highly finished little picture by Vibert of a Spanish girl receiving "A Reprimand" (46) from a hag-like duenna and an over-fed padre; V. Chevilliard's equally highly wrought but slightly photographic church interior (199), with a conceited old priest painting the effigy of a saint, with no stint of rouge in the cheeks, and rebutting the depreciatory criticism of another ecclesiastic; a tiny landscape, perfectly expressive of an extensive view, though of microscopic minuteness (165), by De Nittis; and two schoolboy subjects, of fully average merit, by Duverger, complete the works of the French school (including artists who have made their reputation in Paris if not of French extraction) that we have space to notice.

Returning to the German schools, it must suffice to say that there is by Munkacsy a smaller repetition of, or study for, his "Two Families" (94) in the last Academy exhibition, which, though more sketchy, has the jewel-like sparkle and depth of the larger picture—carried, indeed, as before, to excess. We have here also a picture (104) by M. Schmid, well-known by photographs from it, of an itinerant vendor of religious objects offering a crucifix to an old priest, who turns on the poor man a sidelong look of lofty contempt from the game at cards in which the priest is engaged. O. Seiler lacks something of spirit and suggestiveness in his handling, but he rivals the finish of Dow or Mieris in three small works, of which the most important (167) represents a Puritan presenting at the point of his sword a cartel for a duel "à outrance" to one of a party of cavaliers. Similarly qualified praise applies to A. Spring's "In the Scriptorium" (37). Art of higher quality will be found in small works by Von Bockman, particularly "The Arrival of a Fishing-Boat, Schevening" (63), which is strikingly faithful to open-air effect, and free from the too prevailing brownness of former works. A snow-piece by Munthe of the customary merit and pattern; "A Horse-Fair" (4), by Velton; a landscape by Poschinger; a Marine, by the Scandinavian, Wahlberg; and two doubtless highly characteristic portraits (though not very happy in the flesh tints) of Moltke and Bismarck, by F. Leubach, also claim notice.

There is a prevailing sameness in the few Dutch pictures. Israels' "Fisherman's Family" (144) quite lacks the sentiment which formerly redeemed, and sometimes now redeems, a slovenly smugness of execution that is fast becoming devoid of all meaning. P. Sadée is unwontedly monotonous and uninteresting in "A Poor Haul" (152). But two or three landscape "bits" by J. Maris are thoroughly artistic in their balance and relation of tones, under a grey sky.

The exhibitions at Mr. M'Lean's and Messrs. Tooth's, in the Haymarket, also opened on Monday last, but our notices of them are unavoidably postponed till next week.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. announce the publication, in forty-eight monthly parts, of "Picturesque America," a pictorial delineation of the mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, waterfalls, shores, cañons, valleys, cities, and other picturesque features of the North American Continent. Picturesque America has gained for itself in America a position similar to that occupied in England by Picturesque Europe. Messrs. Cassell and Co., having bought the copyright of this work for Great Britain, are about to issue it in a style suited to the high character of the work; and, judging from the first part, now before us, the work bids fair to justify the warmest encomiums that can be bestowed upon it.

Lord Derby on the 17th inst. opened the Science and Art Schools at Oldham, which have been erected, at a cost of £10,000, by Messrs. Platt; and in an address delivered later in the day, when distributing the prizes at the Theatre Royal, urged the importance of scientific and art education in this country. He maintained that the relation of science and art to everyday life was an almost boundless question. What had built the unequalled fabric of our national prosperity was not alone the possession of coal, nor our climate, nor the security of our insular position, but it was the people who were the true power of our wealth, and the singular mechanical aptitude which they exhibited. He also referred to art in its relation to human culture, and said a people in whom no high development of art was possible failed to realise a part of its destiny.

A Parliamentary paper was issued on Saturday giving the annual report of the directors of the National Gallery for 1880. The pictures purchased during the year were—St. Sebastian, by Bernardino Ciotignola; and the Virgin and Child with the infant St. John and an angel, by Leonardo da Vinci. There had been many bequests: By Mrs. Joseph Henry Green—the Deposition from the Cross, the Adoration of the Kings, the Head of St. John the Baptist, with mourning angels, portrait of a man in an attitude of prayer, the Visitation of the Virgin to St. Elizabeth, Christ crowned with thorns, the Flight into Egypt, the Virgin and Child, with other figures, Christ appearing to the Virgin Mary, the Mocking of Christ, the Crucifixion, the Virgin and Child with St. Elizabeth. The late Mr. P. F. Poole, R.A., bequeathed "The Vision of Ezekiel," by himself. The presents were: By Mrs. Robert Holland, Pan and Syrinx, by Francois Boucher; by the Trustees of the British Museum, portrait of a man, attributed to Sir A. More; portrait of Anna Maria Schurmann, by Jan Lievens; a hunting scene, by Jan Weenix; and a landscape attributed to R. Wilson, R.A. The loans were: By the Duke of Norfolk, portrait of Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan, the work of Hans Holbein; and the Colonna Raphael, belonging to the Duke of Ripalda. The total number of pictures now contained in the public rooms of the gallery, exclusive of water-colour drawings, is about 1020. The alteration of ceiling and skylight in the Turner Gallery is earnestly commended to the attention of her Majesty's Treasury. There are now 639 pictures protected by glass. The gallery was visited during the year by 1,036,125 persons, and the total number of students attending the gallery was 22,622.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

The Grosvenor Gallery Library has already taken a recognised place among the institutions of the metropolis. It is now scarcely more than fifteen months ago since the idea was first mooted of establishing a circulating library in the handsome block of buildings adjoining the Grosvenor Gallery, and within that short space of time the reception of a body of subscribers, now numbered by thousands, has given practical proof of the soundness of the experiment. In the inception of the new enterprise there were not wanting those who doubted the possibility of any successful competition with the large institutions of the same kind already in existence; and perhaps, if the directors of the Grosvenor Gallery Library had merely sought to add one more to the list of lending libraries, its development would not have been so rapid or complete. But their more comprehensive scheme embraced several elements of novelty, which have been cordially approved by the public. They have sought to combine with the ordinary conveniences of a circulating library advantages that have hitherto been almost exclusively associated with the idea of a club. In this class must be reckoned the reading and writing rooms, the ladies' drawing-room, and smoking-rooms, reserved for the members of the institution, while in the reference library, subscribers enjoy access to sources of information such as the ordinary club library rarely professes to supply.

But, notwithstanding all the advantages and conveniences connected with the scheme, its realisation was manifestly dependent upon the completeness and care with which it might be carried out; and the directors, in common with those more nearly concerned with the practical conduct of the library business, are entitled to the credit of having given to their undertaking the fullest opportunities of success. Needless to say, this would not have been achieved unless indefatigable energy and untiring industry had been brought to bear upon it. In both these particulars, as in unflinching courtesy, the management of the Grosvenor Gallery Library has been conspicuous, and hence the gratifying result. In fact, the scope of the operations of the undertaking has been so widely enlarged that the directors are compelled to make a further issue of shares. Their first idea was to call up as little capital as possible, in order to allow their shareholders to derive the largest practical profit from their investments; and on this idea they are still acting, the increase of the business alone necessitating, and, as may be seen from the record of the past year's doings, justifying the enlargement of that capital. A glance at the provision made for the comfort and convenience of the subscribers will here be afforded.

To begin with, the premises are situated in, perhaps, the most advantageous position in the West-End, and, as they are in the very centre of Bond-street, may be said to occupy the most eligible site in that position. With a spacious entrance-hall, and an utter absence of cramped and confined passages in any part of the building, the approach is everything that could be desired—no small advantage when one considers the importance of first impressions. On the basement floor are the gentlemen's lavatories, supplied with hot and cold water, to which have recently been added dressing-rooms and a hair-cutting, shampooing, and shaving establishment—a miniature Shipwright's or Truefitt's. On the same floor, too, is the principal smoking-room, comfortable as a smoking-room ought to be, furnished with an evident eye to artistic effect as well as to ease, and adequately supplied with periodicals. There is also a smaller smoking-room up stairs, so that the lovers of the weed have no cause to complain. On the ground floor, besides ladies' dressing-rooms, there are the luncheon and dining rooms, two in number; one, an oblong, handsome, and well-lighted room (fig. 3), on the same level as the entrance-hall, and looking on to Bond-street, and the other, equally commodious, on a lower level. The capacity of these rooms, and of the restaurant portion of the establishment, which is under the immediate supervision of the company, has been amply tested; the Royal Colonial Institute, among other societies, holding therein their fortnightly dinners, on a large scale. Not only in this branch, but in all the others, the personal superintendence of the directors in matters of detail has contributed largely to the general success. Passing on to the extremity of the building, there is the circulating library (fig. 1), under the efficient care of Mr. Charles Allen. This room runs transversely across the whole breadth of the premises, and, though unusually spacious, is already fully stocked with a comprehensive collection of modern and other selected works in every department of literature. To this must be added a Foreign Library, comprising French and German works, added as they are published, and, a further much-needed boon, a library of vocal and instrumental music. In this room will also be the booking office for the various theatres. In comprehensiveness, therefore, the Grosvenor need not fear, but rather may count, comparison. Passing by the board-room, the secretary's office, and the room set apart for small private dinner parties, which, with the addition of some smaller rooms for domestic purposes, occupy the entresol, we come, by means of a roomy staircase, to the two reading-rooms looking on to the street—one, the larger (fig. 2), devoted to both sexes in common; and the other, cosier, but ample for the requirements, reserved for ladies alone. Both these rooms, besides being stocked with the daily and weekly papers, magazines, and other periodicals, contain writing materials, after the manner of a club, and are furnished with the same elegance that is to be observed throughout the establishment. The numbers who frequent these rooms show how highly they are appreciated, and a perusal of the list of subscribers will prove that the occupants spring from the class for whom the library was designed and intended. Finally, on the topmost floor there is the reference library and reading-room combined (fig. 4), occupying a space equal to that covered by the two reading-rooms below. The capacious shelves already hold a goodly array of valuable works, and the vacant spaces are day by day more and more rapidly disappearing, so that in a short time this important feature in the concern will be able to lay claim to as thorough comprehensiveness and completeness as is already possessed by the other branches. On this floor, also, are gentlemen's dressing-rooms and a comfortable smoking-room.

Considering the manifold advantages offered by the Grosvenor, its terms of subscription are on the most moderate scale—three guineas per annum, entitling a subscriber to six volumes and free delivery once a week in London and the suburbs, as well as to what are called all the club privileges; in other words, the use of the entire building and its conveniences. Twelve months may fairly be taken as sufficient for the testing of any such undertaking as this; and, accepting the progress made since March 25, 1880, as a safe and reliable basis on which to form an opinion, it may assuredly be concluded that the Grosvenor Gallery Library, under the continuance of such efficient management as has fortunately fallen to its lot, has passed its period of probation, has become one of the recognised institutions of the time, and has before it not only a successful but a useful future.

The Grosvenor Gallery Library must not be confounded with another establishment, the Grosvenor Library, in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

COAGULATION OF THE BLOOD

Professor E. A. Schafer, F.R.S., began his eighth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by stating that the coagulation of the blood depends on the apparently spontaneous formation of the fine interlacing filaments termed "fibrin," which collects when the blood is stirred as it flows from the blood-vessels. This fibrin is insoluble in blood serum and in water, but dissolves in solutions of salts of a certain strength. The older physiologists believed that the cause of coagulation was either the cooling of the blood on its withdrawal, the stoppage of the motion, or its exposure to air. These notions were disproved by Hewson in the middle of the last century, and his conclusions Professor Schafer verified by experiments. After noticing Mr. Gulliver's researches, he described Dr. A. Buchanan's discovery, that certain serous fluids, which do not coagulate spontaneously, set when a little blood clot is added, just as milk is curdled by rennet. A. Schmidt, by treating some of these fluids with carbonic acid, obtained "fibrinogen," a substance which goes to form "fibrin;" but he thought that the globulin or serum (which he termed "fibrinoplastin") was required to partake in the process. Hammarsten regarded fibrinogen as the soluble precursor of fibrin, the formation of which is due to the change produced in it by a substance termed "fibrin-ferment." As to the reasons for the non-coagulation of the blood in the vessels, two theories were duly considered—one, by Professor Brücke, seems to assert that all the conditions for the formation of fibrin are present, but the living vessels prevent them from acting; the other theory, by Professor Lister, assumes that one factor, the fibrin-ferment, is absent in the living vessels; therefore fibrin does not tend to become formed, unless the blood come in contact with foreign substances, when the ferment is at once produced. The Professor referred to Dr. A. Gamgee's "Physiological Chemistry" for a full account of the subject.

PRINCIPLES OF ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham gave the first of a course of four lectures on ornament, historically and critically considered, on Thursday, the 17th inst. He defined ornament as including all artistic design which is not of sufficient interest or expressive power to have independent value, but which is added to an object to give it additional interest or beauty. It is, therefore, a relative art, and essentially metaphysical in its relation to nature, on whose forms its elements are based. Colour was described as not ornament itself, but merely employed to emphasise the parts of a design. The qualities of rhythm, repetition, symmetry, and alternation of parts in ornament were fully illustrated by bold diagrams; followed by examples of geometrical symmetry and equal distribution of spaces. The law of curvatures was stated, and the superiority of scientific curves over unscientific was shown in fine examples drawn by the compass. They all had a direct and obvious relation to each other. The sum of all these qualities, termed "abstract ornament," was illustrated in Greek mouldings and other forms, including some arising out of constructive details. Ornament derived from nature cannot be wholly subjected to the same laws as abstract ornament. Nature cannot be exactly imitated, but must be dealt with subject to the conditions of special design, material, and space. Natural forms were beautifully conventionalised by the Greeks. In regard to the use of the human figure, Mr. Statham doubted its propriety, and said that, if it were well done, it rose above mere ornament; and, in proof, referred to examples at the Louvre. The copying of artificial objects for ornament was severely censured, as betraying want of thought and invention, and, by employing it, the Romans exhibited their great inferiority to the Greeks in purity of taste. This was illustrated by drawings of Roman and Renaissance examples. Of the expression of special ideas in ornament, which is very difficult, an example was referred to in the new Opera-house at Paris; but the real value of ornament was stated to be in direct proportion to the thought shown in it.

MUSICAL PITCH, AND ITS DETERMINATION.

Dr. W. H. Stone, Mus. B., at the Friday evening meeting on the 18th inst., in his opening remarks, defined the three fundamental elements of a musical note as pitch, intensity, and quality. Of these, pitch is the most susceptible of accurate measurement. Absolute pitch does not exist in nature; and the exceptional power of recognising a note by hearing it is really an acquirement, possessed by tuners and a few other persons. Dr. Stone, having described pitch as "rapidity of vibration," considered, 1, the chief causes and amount of variation in pitch in different sound-producers; 2, the scientific modes of measuring pitch; 3, the musical application of such methods carried a stage further in an artistic direction than is usual in treatises on acoustics. These points were illustrated by numerous experiments. 1. With metallic strings, organ-pipes, harmonium reeds, and tuning-forks. 2. The mechanical, optical, photographic, electric, and computational methods of determining pitch were exhibited and explained. They included an exact copy of Colonel Perronet Thompson's monochord, the siren, and "Lissajous' figures," with McLeod's ingenious modification of them in the "cyclo-scope," which is most satisfactory. Dr. Stone laid much stress on the computational method on account of its extreme simplicity and accuracy. By it "absolute" pitch was first obtained from "relative." Scheibler's "Tonmesser" and Appunn's "Reed-tonometer" were exhibited, as well as a photograph of König's tuning-fork clock, with due explanations. 3. The problem of absolute pitch having been satisfactorily determined, Dr. Stone said that its application required only time and patience, and the present state of the matter is discreditable to England. Since Handel's time orchestral pitch had risen about a semitone. This he attributed to the excess of true fifths as tuned to by violins over corresponding octaves; to the rise by heat of the increased number of wind instruments; to the difficulty of appreciating slow beats, and to the predominant effect on the ear of a sharper over a flatter note, causing a steady rise of the instruments susceptible of tuning. The voice, God's instrument, Dr. Stone said, should be consulted in preference to man's less perfect contrivances. At the same time, the difference between the present high orchestral pitch to the detriment of the singer's voice, and the French normal diapason, has been proved to be less than was supposed. This was illustrated by Dr. Stone's playing alternately on clarinets tuned to different pitches; and the ear, unassisted by beats, was unable to detect the difference.

AMERICAN HUMOUR—WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., gave the first of a course of four lectures on some American Humourists on Saturday last, the 19th inst. He described wit and humour as merely two aspects of the same thing—the one is the flash; the other the atmosphere. They should possess dignity, and be at once sensible, moral, and recreative: of all which striking examples were given. American humour was characterised in its unconscious association of diverse incongruous ideas, such as the mixture of severe piety and extreme shrewdness in business, and the perpetual remembrance of the bigness of the country

and the vastness of nature. A rapid yet graphic sketch was given of the varied life of Washington Irving, the son of a Scotch father and English mother, who was born April 3, 1783; and who, after residing some time in Britain, visiting the Continent, and being Ambassador at Madrid, died at his little cottage on the Hudson, Nov. 28, 1859. Short characteristic pieces from his letters were read relating to Samuel Rogers, Thomas Moore, Mrs. Siddons, and other eminent persons, with whom Irving was on intimate terms. He was a great writer and a solid man, yet in his humorous works he exhibits the merits of Sterne, Lamb, Dickens, and similar authors, without their peculiar defects. The "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" show his intense love of England and English life in town and country, and are full of genial appreciation of the best points in our national character. His books are also well written; he took plenty of time to express his thoughts fitly, and his humour never degenerates into buffoonery. His flashes of wit are frequently mingled with pathos, and there is in his sketches occasionally vigorous energy combined with accurate photographic delineations. "Rip van Winkle," and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," were noticed, and in conclusion Mr. Haweis read two extracts, exhibiting what he termed the moral and the ordinary atmosphere of Irving's humour. The first extract was taken from Knickerbocker's "History of New York," where the writer justifies the seizure of the country by the European settlers, and asserts their rights, as based on discovery of the country, cultivation of the soil, and the civilisation of the Red men (by the introduction of ardent spirits, new diseases, and new wants), and, finally, of might. The second extract was the celebrated account of "The Stout Gentleman" at the inn, so much admired by Dickens.

Sir Henry S. Maine will give a discourse on "The King in his Relation to Early Civil Justice," at the next evening meeting, on Friday, April 1.

THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.

We present, in addition to the general view of the engagement at Laing's Neck, on January 28, which appeared in last week's publication, two sketches that have come to hand, one drawn by an officer belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, illustrating different periods of the same action. In the larger engraving, which extends across the lower part of two pages, Sir George Colley and his staff are shown on the ground in front of Laing's Neck, preparing to commence the attack in the manner described by the lamented General in his official despatch, given in the last Number of our Journal. It was half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Naval Brigade and a company of the 60th Rifles were pushed forward to the inclosure at the foot of the hill; where they took up their position, as explained by Sir George Colley, in order to cover the advance of the 58th Regiment to capture the isolated conical hill, or spur, intervening between the British right and the main position of the Boers on Table Hill. The advance of the 58th, led by Colonel Deane, was protected also by the artillery, and by the mounted troops, composed of some of the King's Dragoon Guards, some mounted infantry, and some Natal Mounted Police, under Major Brownlow, of the King's Dragoon Guards. The despatch of Sir George Colley already cited relates how the infantry advance was repulsed by the Boers moving down, simultaneously, from the isolated hill, and opening a deadly fire as well from that side as from the brow of the Table Hill, by which Colonel Deane, Major Ruscombe Poole, and several other officers were killed in a few minutes. It then became necessary for the 58th Regiment to retire down the slope, which was effected under cover of the 60th Rifles, aided by the Naval Brigade, under Commander Romilly, the artillery, under Captain Greer, and the Natal Mounted Police; and the last-mentioned part of the force is conspicuous in our second illustration.

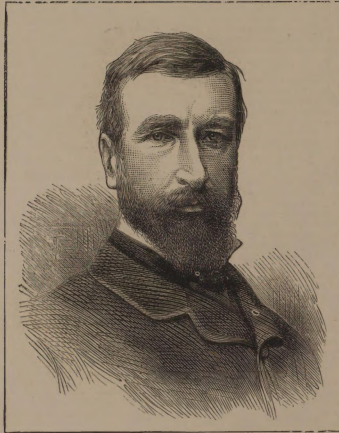
We also give the Portraits of two distinguished officers, Major-General Newdigate and Colonel Redvers Buller, who have recently arrived in South Africa to join Sir Evelyn Wood in the military operations that were to have been continued subsequent to the death of Sir George Colley. Both General Newdigate and Colonel Buller will be remembered as having borne an active part in the Zulu War of 1879 under Lord Chelmsford; and no fresh account of their past services is now required.

THE CENSUS OF 1881.

We have received from the Registrar-General a memorandum giving some account of the object and uses of the forthcoming Census of England, together with copies of documents which are being sent out to the local officers all over the country. The householders' schedules will be delivered next week, and collected on Monday, April 4. The names to be entered in the schedules are those of all who slept or abode in the house on the night of Sunday, April 3. Any household who does not receive schedules before that Sunday should apply for them to the district registrar of births and deaths. The schedules contain columns for name and surname, relation to head of family, condition as to marriage, sex, age last birthday, rank, profession, or occupation, place of birth, and infirmities (deaf and dumb, blind, imbecile or idiot, lunatic). One of the documents being sent out to local officers is a letter to the chairmen of urban sanitary authorities urging them to see to the naming and numbering of streets, with a view to facilitating the coming enumeration. Another of these documents is a little book of instructions to the various officers, enumerators, and registrars as to their duties in taking the Census.

Mr. William Henry Nicholls, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking receiving affidavits in and for the courts in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada; and Mr. W. R. A. Kime, of Bedford-row and South Lincolnshire, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking proofs and evidence and acknowledgments of deeds and for affidavits to be used in the States of New York, California, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

The programme for the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, on May 4, 5, and 6, has been issued. Mr. Josiah T. Smith's experience as one of the largest steel manufacturers in this country will give his presidential address an exceptional interest. Mr. Alex. Wilson, of Sheffield, will read a paper on the manufacture of armour plates; the subject of the manufacture of steel and steel plates will be dealt with by Mr. Sergius Kern, of Russia, who will bring before English manufacturers and users of steel improvements recently practised in Russia; while the experience lately gained in the practical use of steel for ship-building purposes will be dealt with in a paper by Mr. Denny, of Dumbarton. The question of the relative corrosion of iron and steel will be discussed by Mr. W. Parker, of Lloyd's. A paper is promised by Captain Jones, manager of the Thomson Steel Works, Pittsburg, on the manufacture of Bessemer steel and steel rails in America.



COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., C.B.



COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE 58TH REGIMENT AFTER THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. NEWDIGATE, C.B.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S STAFF BEFORE LAING'S NECK, JANUARY 28.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS.



The Right Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot, fourth Earl of St. Germans and fifth Baron Eliot, died on the 19th inst. He was born Dec. 14, 1829, the third son of Edward Granville, third Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1852 to 1855, by the Lady Jemima Cornwallis, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Charles, last Marquis Cornwallis, by the Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, daughter and coheir of Alexander, Duke of Gordon. For some time he served in the diplomacy at various Courts, and became Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 8, 1859, and at Athens Oct. 21, 1859. He was reappointed Secretary of Legation at Rio Oct. 21, 1861, and made Secretary of Legation at Lisbon June 10, 1864. He retired in 1865, in which year he unsuccessfully contested Cricklade. In 1866 he was returned for Devonport, and continued to represent that constituency until November, 1868. On Sept. 14, 1870, he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Eliot, and on Oct. 7, 1877, succeeded to the earldom of St. Germans. His Lordship was the direct descendant of the great statesman and patriot Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, so memorable in the Parliamentary contests of the reign of Charles I., and became representative of his ancient family in consequence of the deaths of his two elder brothers, Edward, Lord Eliot, and Captain Granville Eliot, killed in action at Inkerman. Never having been married, the Earl succeeded by his next brother, Henry Cornwallis, now fifth Earl of St. Germans, who was born Feb. 11, 1835.

LADY MILDRED BERESFORD-HOPE.

Lady Mildred Arabella Charlotte Henrietta Beresford-Hope died on the 18th inst., at Nice, in her fifty-ninth year. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of James Brownlow William, second Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., by Frances Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. Bamber Gascoyne, and was thus sister to the present Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. Lady Mildred was married, July 7, 1842, to the Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, P.C., M.P. for Cambridge University, and leaves issue.

GENERAL BAINBRIDGE.

General John Hankey Bainbridge died on the 15th inst., at his residence, Rohais Manor, Guernsey, in his ninety-first year. He was second son of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbridge, who was killed commanding the 20th Regiment at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, in Holland, and was grandson of Thomas Bainbridge, of Woodseat and Rocester, County Stafford, who, as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1760, proclaimed King George III. on his accession to the throne. General Bainbridge entered the 20th Foot in 1808, and was transferred to the 41st as Captain in 1814. With the former regiment he served in the Peninsula, being present at Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, where he lost an arm. He was also with the Walcheren Expedition, and attained the rank of full General in 1877. He married his cousin Sophia, daughter of Mr. Bonamy Dobrée.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Princess Louise of Hesse, sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, on the 16th inst., in her eighty-seventh year.

Lord Dunboyne, at his residence, Knoppogue Castle, county Clare, in his seventy-fifth year. His memoir will be given in our next Number.

Admiral George Williams, at Penzance, on the 18th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He entered the Royal Navy in 1819, and attained the honorary rank of Admiral last year.

Mr. John Paul Cobbett, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, third and last surviving son of the late William Cobbett, the famous political writer.

Mr. Granville Somerset, Q.C., the well-known Parliamentary counsel, on the 23rd inst., at his residence in Queen Anne's-gate. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and has enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Parliamentary bar for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Edmund Ashworth, of Egerton Hall, near Bolton, in his eightieth year. He took a prominent part in public affairs in Manchester for nearly half a century, and occupied the chair of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from 1874 to 1877. He was on the board of directors eleven years.

Mr. Samuel Courtland, at his residence, Gosfield Hall, Halstead, at the age of eighty-six. The deceased gentleman was for half a century prominently connected with Liberal politics in Essex, and his name will be especially remembered in connection with the success of the agitation for the abolition of compulsory church rates.

Lieutenant-General John Maitland, R.A., of Freugh, at Perryhead House, Bath, on the 16th inst. The youngest son of John Maitland, of Freugh, in the county of Wigton, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, he entered the Madras Artillery in 1824, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Lady Helena Trench, widow of the Rev. Frederick Stewart Trench, nephew of the first Lord Ashdown, on the 17th inst., aged ninety. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Charles George, Lord Arden, sister of George James, sixth Earl of Egmont, and niece of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister.

Lieut.-General Jasper Byng Creagh, on the 9th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was son of Colonel Andrew Creagh, O.B., entered the Army in 1825, served in the Anglo-Spanish Legion, was in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5 with the Osmanli Cavalry, and was afterwards employed on the Staff with the army in the Crimea, being present at Balaklava and Inkerman.

Colonel Henry Clinton, of Earlsbury Park, Herts, eldest son of the late General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B., by the Lady Louisa, his wife, daughter of the first Earl of Sheffield, on the 13th inst., in his eightieth year. Colonel Clinton's grandfather, Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., the celebrated Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the American War, was nephew of Henry, seventh Earl of Lincoln, K.G.

Lady Emily Bathurst, at her residence in Eaton-place, on the 18th inst. Her Ladyship was the younger daughter of Montagu, fifth Earl of Abingdon, D.C.L., by his first wife, Emily, daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage. She was married, July 31, 1830, to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, LL.D., youngest son of Henry, third Earl Bathurst, and was left a widow without issue in 1842.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, of Knaphill, Surrey, and Moorgate, in the City, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-second year. He

was well known among the agriculturists of his time, and took great interest in questions relating to Ireland. He published, in 1854, a pamphlet entitled "Ireland, a Field for Investment." The volunteer movement engaged his attention, and the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution had him on its list of directors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. J. E. (Dewsbury).—There is no mate in Problem No. 1930 by the way you propose. The answer to 1. Kt to Kt 6th is 1. Kt takes R, &c.

G. A. (Banchurch).—Your suggestion, if adopted, would occupy too much space and absorb too much time.

P. J. (Broadmoor).—We shall adopt your suggestion referring to the publication of the solutions of supplementary problems.

R. P. G. (Herts).—Your two-move problem requires further correction. The White King is placed at K Kt 2nd, checked by the adverse Queen at K R 8th.

J. H. (Syrington).—The solution of the problem you describe is as follows:—1. Q to Kt 6th (ch), P to K 4th; 2. Q to Q 6th, Q takes Q; 3. Kt to K B 6th (ch), Q takes Kt; 4. Kt to B 5th, mate. If, in this variation, Black play 1. R (at Q 2nd) takes Q, then 2. Kt to B 6th (ch), and 3. Kt to Q 2nd, mate; and if 1. R (at K 3rd) takes Q, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch), R takes Kt; 3. Kt to B 6th, mate.

P. J. C. (Broadmoor).—Your four-move problem can be solved by 1. B to Q 5th; 2. Q to Kt 7th, &c. We shall adopt your suggestion as to the publication of the solutions of supplementary problems.

H. F. (Durham).—The position as amended shall be examined.

J. P. V. (York).—Your letter has been forwarded to Mr. Morgan, who will furnish you with the information required.

L. L. (New Brighton).—We do not agree with the judgment you pronounce upon No. 1934. Your own is not up to our standard. A two-move problem the solution of which begins with a check is poor stuff indeed.

N. M. (Carrig).—Marked for insertion a few weeks hence.

Problems received from T. R. R. (Munich), W. B. (Stratford), D. A. (Dublin), Sidmouth, W. M. (Kingston-on-Thames), Frank Littleboy, and S. A. Harrison.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1932 received from W. F. R. W. J. Eggleston, Fred Littleboy, and Frank E. Purchas.

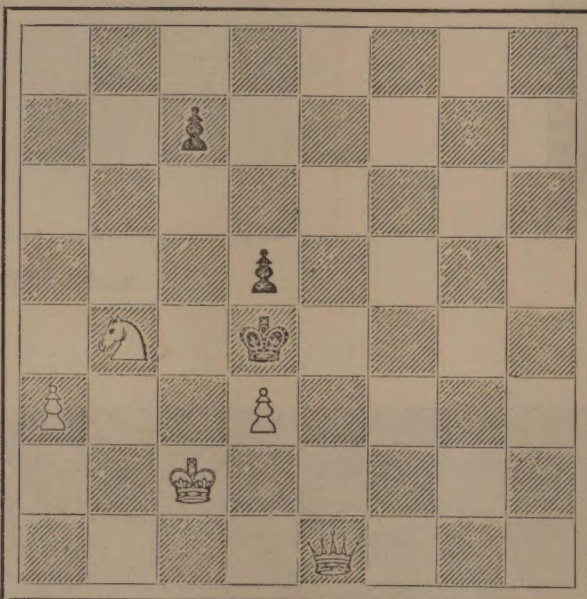
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1934 received from H. B. Henry B. Todd, Mrs. Clough Taylor, William Scott, E. Loudon, S. H. (Llanelli), G. A. (Banchurch), Dr. F. St. B. Casella, C. Oswald, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Ben. Nevis, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L. Falcon (Antwerp), S. Lowndes, W. Hillier, J. G. Anstee, R. Ingersoll, D. W. Kell, E. Elsbury, A. M. Colborne, S. Farant, Julia Short, J. B. H. T. Chalmers, Alpha, James Dobson, John Wood, Smatch, Frank Littleboy, Pierce Jones, H. F. (Spartan Chess Club), J. W. W. F. Wood, D. W. Guernsey, W. T. R. Law and Medicine, A. Harper, James A. Brown, An Old Hand, Alfred W. Hale, Z. Inghel, W. Biddle, Leslie Lachlan, Pimpola, Rev. W. P. Clements, H. Stebbing, Frank E. Purchas, J. J. Heaton, Frederick Carroll, Norman Humbley, J. Alois Schumcke, Stuart Berkeley, H. J. Kilip, T. R. Rapp, W. F. R. John Balfour, R. H. Brooks, Theodor Willink, J. H. Symington, G. Michal (Rotterdam), Cholwell, J. Berry, H. H. Naves, L. L. Greenaway, R. T. Kemp, Joseph Ainsworth, R. Jessop, B. L. Dyke, Elsie, Jupiter Junior, G. Foshbrooke, A. Karberg (Hamburg), C. Oswald, T. Greenbank, F. Ferris, H. K. Awdry, G. S. Cox, W. H. Latham, Joseph Howe (Workington), E. Ridgway, East Marden, Portobello, Shadforth, Jane Noyes, L. Mahille (Corfe), Lulu, A. Chapman, Eastchill, E. L. G. E. P. Vulliamy, Sidmouth, Odipus, R. B. Duff, Hereward, N. M. (Carrig), Sema, Cant, A. C. (Staines), and C. Darragh.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1933.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. E to Kt 5th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1936.

By H. E. KIDSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Handicap Tournament of the Clifton Chess Club between Messrs. FEDDEN and HARSANT.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to B 2nd	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P takes P (en pas.)	Kt P takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Q R to Q sq	P to Q 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	16. P takes Q P	P takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	17. K R to K sq	Q to B 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. B to R 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
7. Castles	B to Kt 3rd	19. B to Kt 5th	R to Q sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	20. K B takes Kt	Kt takes B
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	21. Kt takes P	Q to Kt 2nd
10. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	22. Q takes Kt	
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
12. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		

Mr. Moffatt, the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, has been elected an honorary member of the City of London Chess Club.

The annual banquet of the City Club was held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., the president in the chair, Mr. H. F. Castineau acting as croupier. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and an excellent dinner was provided by the host of Moufflet's Hotel. The toast of the chess press was responded to by Mr. Macdonnell.

We are obliged to a correspondent for a copy of the *Free Press* of Ottawa, containing an account of a five days' tournament played there last month. There were ten combatants in the lists, including the strongest amateurs in the Dominion—Messrs. F. Lambert, S. Jarvis, G. H. Taylor, J. Barry, J. Henderson, J. W. Shaw, D. R. McLeod, Mr. Carey, M.P. for West Elgin, Mr. L. Schull, and the Rev. T. D. Phillips. The prize of victory was a silver cup, and it was won by Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal.

Brentano (New York) announces the advent of a new American Chess Monthly of forty-eight pages at a subscription price of two dollars and a half per annum. It will be edited by Mr. H. C. Allen, assisted by Mr. George Carpentier and Mr. A. P. Barnes. A novel feature of the new magazine will be a series of original sketches and articles, illustrated with woodcuts by the best artists. Intending subscribers should address, Brentano's Literary Emporium, 39, Union-square, New York, U.S.A.

The book of the fifth American Chess Congress, compiled and edited by Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn, has been published in New York. It contains memoirs of the four congresses preceding, and biographical sketches of Paul Morphy, L. Paulsen, Professor Agnel, Professor Allen, D. W. Fiske, Julien, Lichtenheim, Marache, Judge Meek, and many other distinguished American players. The report of the fifth congress comprises the preliminary proceedings, the games played in the several tournaments, and 146 of the best problems contributed to the competition in that branch of the game. The book is handsomely bound in cloth gilt, and is issued at the price of 10s. Brentano are the publishers.

A return-match between the Isleworth Reading-Room Chess and Draughts Club and the Kingston Institute was played on Saturday last. Kingston won the match at draughts by 6½ to 4½, and Isleworth won the chess-match with a score of six games to four.

A match was played on the 17th inst. between the Camden Town Athenaeum and the Greenwich Chess Club, which was won by the latter by three games to one and two draws. Greenwich has thus won every match in which its club has been engaged during the past season.

A match between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. Gunzburg was commenced last week, for a stake of £10, the former yielding the odds of two games out of seven. Mr. Blackburne won the first game played.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1880) of Sir Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., J.P., formerly of New South Wales, and late of Stawell House, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Dame Emmeline Emily Parker, the widow, and Robert Alexander Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his executor, Mr. Smith, £300; to his wife £1000, his wines, consumable stores, dead and live stock, and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for her for life. At her decease he bequeaths £1000 each to the Richmond Hospital and the National Orphan Home, Ham, Surrey; £500 each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, Richmond Dispensary, and the Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich-road; £20,000 to his niece, Mrs. Annie Mary Haycock; £30,000 to his niece, Mrs. Emma Jane Vaughan Arbuckle, together with his household furniture, plate, and effects; £20,000 between the two sons of his late nephew George Frederick Trevor Parker; £24,000 between the four daughters of his late nephew Thomas Watson Parker; and legacies to servants and others. The ultimate residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Arbuckle, for life, conditionally on her making Stawell House her permanent residence, and then for her son.

The will of Mr. William Moore Bell, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Banks, Bell, and Co., of Melbourne, and late of No. 25, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, was proved in London on the 12th inst. by Edwin H. Banks, J.P., and John Paterson, the executors, the personal estate in England (exclusive of his property in New South Wales and Victoria) being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths £25,000 each to his brother, Joseph Bell, and to his sisters, Miss Bridget Bell, Miss Elizabeth Bell, and Mrs. Ann Turner; £5000 to Mrs. Jane Bell, the widow of his brother John; £2500 each to his nephews and niece, Richard Moore Bell, Joseph Bell, William Moore Bell, Ann Bell, and Moor Bell;—£250 each to the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne; the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum; the Blind Asylum and School, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne; the Melbourne Hospital; the Melbourne Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Kilda-road; the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Emerald-hill, Melbourne; the Lying-In Hospital, at Carlton, Melbourne; the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at Brighton, Melbourne; the Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society; the Hornbrook Ragged Schools, in Melbourne and the Suburbs; the Melbourne and Suburban City Mission; the Cumberland Benevolent Institution, London; the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle; the Cumberland and Westmorland Convalescent Institution, Silloth; the Carlisle Dispensary; the Carlisle Fever Hospital; and the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary;—and numerous legacies to cousins and other relatives, godchildren, friends, and servants. His freehold estate, Waterside, Cumberland, he gives to his brother Joseph; his freehold estate at Wellrush, in the same county, to his sister Bridget; and he appoints his sisters and brother his residuary legatees.

The will (dated July 23, 1879) with a codicil (dated Dec. 4, 1880) of the Rev. Josiah Gardiner Webster, late of No. 61, Clifton-road, Brighton, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Henry Jephson Mells, Philip Berney Brown, and William John Crickett Mells, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths 19 guineas each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, St. John's Foundation School, the Clergy Orphan Society, the Royal Society of St. Anne's, Wanstead Orphan Asylum, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Earlswood Idiot Asylum, the National Benevolent Society, Haverstock-hill Working School, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Royal Orphan Asylum, the Boys' Refuge, Queen's-street, Lincoln's-inn, and the Sailors' Home, Great Yarmouth; certain stocks and shares upon trust for his friend, Eliza Harriet Widgeon, for life, and then equally between Mrs. Mary Henchman Mells, and Mrs. Maria Emma Hall; and he appoints the said Eliza Harriet Widgeon residuary legatee.

The will (dated March 15, 1877) of Mr. Robert Gibbon, late of Southsea, in the county of Southampton, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by William King and Mrs. Elizabeth Mary King, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after giving legacies to members of his family for mourning, leaves the residue of his real and personal property, as to one fourth for his said daughter; and as to the other three fourths, subject to considerable annuities thereout to his son George and his daughter Mary Ann Forbes, for his five grandchildren, the children of his deceased son William.

The will (dated April 30, 1864) of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., late of No. 11, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 5th ult., at Hyères, France, was proved on the 10th inst. by Dame Blanche Anne MacDonnell, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property, real and personal. The personal estate is sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1874) with a codicil (dated April 8, 1878) of Major Fairfax William Cartwright, J.P., D.L., late of No. 7, New Burlington-street, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by John Locke Stratton and George William Gunning, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator devises all his freehold manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, charged with the payment of £3000 per annum to Robert Barclay Cartwright, £500 per annum each to Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, Thomas Robert Brook Leslie Melville Cartwright, and the Rev. Frederick William Cartwright, £300 per annum to Marie Alexandrine Houteland, and £100 per annum to his cousin, Sophia Louisa Willes, for their respective lives, to the use of William Cornwallis Cartwright, for life, with remainder to the said Robert Barclay Cartwright, for life; with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male; and he gives £1000 to each of his executors; £200 to his servant, Robert Houchin; £100 to the Northampton Infirmary, £50 to John Shippen Willes; the furniture and effects at his residence to the Rev. Frederick William Cartwright; his plate, horses and carriages, wherever they may be, and his house at Brackley, with the furniture, to the said Robert Barclay Cartwright; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the said William Cornwallis Cartwright. The deceased sat as member of Parliament for the southern division of Northamptonshire since 1868.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1866) of the Right Hon. Emily Harriot, Dowager Lady Suffield, formerly of No. 3, Hyde Park-gate South, but late of No. 13, Victoria-terrace, Weymouth, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Florio Henry Shirley, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testatrix leaves legacies to Charles, Lord Suffield, the Hon. John Harbord, the Hon. Emily Burroughes, and to her maid; and the residue of the personalty to the Hon. Harbord Harbord.

Second Issue of 5000 Shares, of which 1100 have been privately subscribed, the balance of 3900 shares being now offered to the public at par.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY
(Limited), New Bond-street, W. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, payable, £1 on application, £1 10s. on allotment. The first issue of 5000 shares was made during the year 1880. A second issue of 5000 is now being made, but of this number 1100 shares have already been privately subscribed. It is not proposed to call up more than one half of the nominal value of each share. Applicants to whom shares are not allotted will have their deposits returned in full.
Each allottee of ten shares and upwards shall be thereby entitled, for the period of three years, from March 25, 1880, to one annual subscription of the value of £3 3s. per annum, giving the right to six volumes at a time from the circulating library, together with the free use of the reading and writing rooms, the reference library, and all other advantages offered to a subscriber to the institution, and equivalent to a bonus of 12½ per cent per annum on the amount proposed to be called up.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart. (Chairman of the Board), 4, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.
Alexander Rivington, Esq., Arts Club, Hanover-square, W.
J. Comyns Carr, Esq., 19, Blandford-square, N.W.
George Augustus Sala, Esq., Reform Club.
Edmund S. Power, Esq., Devonshire Club, S.W.
George Chandler, Esq., 15, Coleman-street, E.C.
SECRETARY—J. Standish Haly, Esq.

This Company was registered on Dec. 24, 1879, and since that date 5000 shares have been issued and allotted, representing a capital of £25,000, of which one half, equalling £12,500, has been called up.
In consequence of the necessary additions, decorations, &c., the premises were not opened for the transaction of the library business until March 25, 1880, and at the same time the subscribers were admitted to the rooms which had been reserved for their use.
It was the original intention of the Directors to limit, as far as possible consistent with the proper carrying on of the business, the working capital of the company, in order that the shareholders should reap the full benefit of their investment; but the very rapid development of the Company's business within the short time that has elapsed since the date of its formation, and the growing demands of the large body of subscribers, necessitate an increase of capital, and justify them in offering for subscription a further 5000 shares, which will be issued at par.

The progress of the undertaking during the year 1880 more than satisfies the expectations of the Directors as set forth in the original prospectus, and the distinguished and representative names that will be found in the published list of members prove that the Grosvenor Gallery Library has been already widely appreciated by the classes for whose convenience it was specially designed.

The library department, placed under the care of Mr. Charles Allen, has been so efficiently organised that it is now in a position to compete with the largest institutions of the kind in existence. In comprehensiveness it certainly surpasses any other circulating library in England; for it represents the first serious attempt that has been made to combine under a single institution the distinct advantages of an English library supplied with every class of contemporary literature, a foreign library, to which the newly-published French and German works are added as they appear, and a library of instrumental and vocal music; while to these distinguishing features of the circulating library must be added the special advantages of a reference library, in the use of the Club premises reserved for the members. It is mainly to the favour shown to this branch of the undertaking that the Directors attribute the high average value of the subscriptions received during the year.

That these highly gratifying results, the fruit of only nine months' trading, are of an enduring character, is witnessed by the fact that the progression in the rates of daily subscriptions received has been steadily advancing.

During the last three months of the year 1880 the average amount of new subscriptions taken each day was nearly three times as large as the receipts of the previous three months, and since the commencement of the present year there has been a further advance of 60 per cent above the point that had been reached in 1880. Taking these results as affording a basis of calculation for the future, and at the same time making due allowance for a diminished rate of income during the summer season, the Directors anticipate an increase in the receipts for new subscriptions of £7500 per annum; and the estimate is, indeed, fully supported by the experience of the business done since the formation of the Company, and during a time when the advantages of the Institution were not so widely known as they are at present. But to the fund estimated to be produced by the accretion of new subscribers must be added the large percentage of renewed subscriptions, which all experience of library business enables the Directors to count upon with confidence.

The Directors are advised that the contract mentioned in the original Prospectus (being an agreement dated Dec. 17, 1879, between Sir Coutts Lindsay of the one part, and Alexander Rivington, for himself and on behalf of the Company therein stated to be about to be formed, under the name of the Grosvenor Gallery Library, Limited, of the other part) is the only contract, the date and parties to which are required, under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, to be specified; but, in order to prevent any question, applicants for shares shall be deemed to waive any further compliance with that enactment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the London and County Bank, 21, Hanover-square, or any of its branches; at the Office of the Company, in New Bond-street; also at the offices of Messrs. Paget and Edward, Stockbrokers, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on TUESDAY, MAY 10.

NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. WORKING, at Greenwich, Kent, is established and managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains. Chairman, Sir G. H. Chambers, 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.; Vice-chairman, W. Strang, Esq., 63, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; Treasurer, Thomas Daniel Hill, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C. YOUTHS from 11 to 14 years of age, intended for the sea, are RECEIVED on board, and specially educated for a SEAFARING LIFE. The annual terms in the Upper School for Cadets from 13 to 14½ are 50 guineas, and in the Lower School for Cadets from 11 to 13½ are 45 guineas, with a charge of 10 guineas for uniform, medical attendance, washing, &c. Forms and Prospectuses may be obtained on application to W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec., 72, Mark-lane, London.

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Forms of Nomination and Lists of Subscribers can be obtained at the Office.

400 Children are under the Society's care.

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited to meet the current expenses, as the Society is not endowed.

R. H. EVANS, Secretary.
Office, 68, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

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